Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME VII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873. NUMBER 4.

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to permit the citizens of this Commonwealth to vote every three years upon the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors," approved the 30th day of March A. D., 1872, I, W. B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the several districts of said county of Cambria, on FRIDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1872, at which time the qualified electors of the several townships, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria will vote "for license" or "against license" in the manner provided by the 1st Section of the aforesaid Act, hereinafter recited as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and district in this Commonwealth, and at the municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors and Judges of elections in the cities and counties to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and districts, labelled on the outside "License," and on the inside, "For license," or "Against license," and to deposit said tickets in the box provided for that purpose by law, and to count the same, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at such election; and the tickets so received shall be kept by the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, duly certified as required by law, which certificate shall be produced before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of the said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties, or any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to cause public notice of such special election, as provided for three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter; *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses.

SEC. 2. That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal election in said county. *And provided further*, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and be void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, any statute for which they shall be granted notwithstanding; and all remonstrances against the granting of licenses shall be made to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the commonwealth.

SEC. 3. That in receiving and counting, and making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of the said elections shall be governed by the laws of this commonwealth regulating general elections: and all penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the said inspectors, judges and clerks, voting lists in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

And I hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforsaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at Bradley's house on land of B. T. Bradley in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of John Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Malzi, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Peter C. Dishong, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the Court House in said Ward; Second Ward, to meet in the Grand Jury room in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the House of Harry Eager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Wm. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Ryan, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said Ward; Fifth Ward at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First division at the house of Wm. Hicks, in said township; second division, at Beam's School House, in said township.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 27, 1873.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Wednesday, the 5th day of March next*, to wit:

The account of Peter Gick, Guardian of Mary Eichenshr, only surviving child of John Eichenshr, late of the borough of Johnstown, dec'd.

The first and final account of M. D. Rumery, Administrator of Elizabeth Thomas, late of the borough of Ebensburg, deceased.

The first account of Benjamin Bienshoof, Guardian of Jane, Edward, David, Joseph, Hannah and Rachel Lodge, minor children of David Lloyd, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

The first account of Jacob Holsopple, Guardian of Mary Jane Rose, a minor child of Geo. Rose, late of Richland twp., dec'd.

The first and partial account of Geo. J. Delanoy and Hugh Gallagher, Admrs of Mark Moore, late of Gallitzin township, dec'd.

The account of Francis O'Friel, Administrator of Mary McGuire, late of Loretto borough, dec'd.

The account of John A. Bager, Administrator of Philip Bager, late of Jackson twp., dec'd.

The first account of Geo. Conrad, Administrator of Dr. Ferdinand Bangell, late of the borough of Johnstown, dec'd.

Final account of William Caldwell, Guardian of Francis Leergood, a minor child of Peter Leergood, dec'd.

First and final account of John H. Douglass, Administrator of Michael Durbin, late of Clearfield township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph L. Mardis, Administrator of Joseph Mack, late of Cambria twp., dec'd.

The account of John Mannion, Guardian of Magdalen Mellon, Emily Nagle and Owen H. Nagle, minor children of Richard H Nagle, deceased.

The account of C. T. Roberts, Administrator of David H. Roberts, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased.

The first and final account of Francis Flick, Guardian of Mary F. Carroll, (now intermarried with Charles Bender,) a minor child of James Carroll, deceased.

The account of Mary Shoemaker and Ellen J. Murray, Executors of E. Shoemaker, late of Ebensburg, deceased.

The first account of Geo. Heneer, Jr., Executor of the last will and testament of Justus Bostard, late of the borough of Johnstown, dec'd.

The first and final account of Francis Flick, Guardian of Michael J. Carroll, a minor child of James Carroll, deceased.

The second and partial account of Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., Administrators of James M. Riffel, late of Summitville, dec'd.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 1, 1873.

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LANDS.

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IT IS THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC *through the recent completion of the Road.*

For Circulars and general information address A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Dep't, TOPEKA, KAS.

[1-17.-3m.]

Widows' Appraisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Appraisements of Real Estate and Personal Property of decedents, selected and set apart for the Widows of intestates under the Act of Assembly of 14th April, A. D., 1851, have been filed in the Register's office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval, on *Wednesday, the 5th day of March next*, to wit:

Inventory and appraisement of personal property elected to be retained by Barbara Biffinger, widow of Christian Biffinger, late of Conemaugh borough, dec'd. $300.00.

Inventory of personal property appraised and set apart for Mary E. Adams, widow of M. M. Adams, late of Washington twp., dec'd. $300.00.

Appraisements of certain real estate elected to be retained by Elizabeth Miller, widow of Dan'l Miller, late of Loretto borough, deceased. $300.00.

Appraisement of certain personal property set apart for the use of Mary Ann Kerrigan, widow of Peter Kerrigan, late of Allegheny township, deceased. $300.00.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property elected to be retained by the widow of Isaac Reighart, late of Richland township, deceased. $131.00.

JAMES M. SINGER, Clerk.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 1, 1873.

PARKE & LEVERGOOD'S MARBLE WORKS

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MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* PARKE & LEVERGOOD.

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Peter Kerrigan, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS A. STORM, } Executors.
CHAS. M'MANAMY, }

Allegheny Twp., Jan. 15, 1873.-6t.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Mr. Ames ought to be remembered in a monument." JOHN B. ALLEY.

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee?
Aye that we will for years!
For broken fames and saddened names,
And wretchedness and tears.
These, gathering around the monument
That sycophancy claims,
Shall make the coming Statesman shun
The memory of Oakes Ames.

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee?
Forget thyself as soon,
Who traded in the souls of men
And named the deed a boon!
Who called the censure of the world
To echo its acclaims,
And to a generous nation's gift
Affixed thy name, Oakes Ames.

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee?
We must, though we repine
To see our broad and green domain
Purloined by thee and thine,—
To see endowed with public gold
Spared from the nation's flames,
The fertile empires bribed away
By henchmen of Oakes Ames.

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee?
Thank God we will, for more!
For public conscience born again
And purposes as of yore.
No party lines our ranks divide,
The common fear inflames,
Not one more rood of public land
On pleas like thine, Oakes Ames!

Oakes Ames, Oakes Ames, remember thee?
Aye, as some nightmare dream
That thundered through the Statesman's sleep,
In guise of gold and steam,
And drowned the homestead-farmer's cry,
And crushed the poor man's claims,
And in its wake left ruined dupes
To live and wail, "Oakes Ames!"

—GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

THE OLD REGIME.

A HOOSIER REALITY.

It was a pretty country cottage as is to be found even now in all the Wabash Valley, situated on a prominent bluff overlooking the broad stretches of bottom land, and giving a fine view of the wide, winding river. The windows and doors of this cottage were draped in vines, among which the morning glory and the honeysuckle were the most luxuriant; while on each side of the gravelled walk that led from the front portico to the door-yard gate grew clusters of pinks, sweet-williams and larkspurs. The house was painted white and had very green window shutters—old fashioned, to be sure, but cozy, home-like, and tasty, withal.

About the hour of six on Monday morning, in the month of May, a fine looking lad of twelve walked slowly up the path which led from the old orchard to the house. He was dressed in loose trousers of bottle-green jeans, a jacket of the same, heavy boots, and well-worn hat. His face was strikingly handsome, being fair, healthful intelligent and bright, although now it wore an indescribable, faintly visible shade, as of innocent perplexity or possible grief.

The mistress of the cottage was at this time in the kitchen preparing for the week's washing. She was a middle-aged, stoutly built, healthy matron, sandy haired and slightly freckled, blue eyed and quick in her movements. Usually smiling, and happy, it was painful to see how strongly she now struggled to master the emotions of sadness that constantly arose in her bosom like spectres that would not be driven away.

A bright eyed, golden haired maiden of sixteen was in the breakfast room washing the morning dishes, and singing occasionally snatches from a mournful ditty. It was sad indeed to see a cloud of regret and half-suppressed anguish on that fair, young face, and dimming the earnest sparkle of those usually merry eyes.

Mr. Coulter, the head of the family, owner of the cottage and its lands, stood near the centre of the sitting room, gazing fixedly and sadly at the picture of a sweet child holding a white kitten in its lap, which picture hung on the wall over against the broad fire-place. A look of sorrow betrayed itself even in the dark, stern visage of the man. Occasionally he drew his grizzled moustache into his mouth and bit it fiercely. Evidently he was shaking under grief.

The cottage windows were wide open, as is the Western custom in fine weather, and the fragrance of the spice wood and sassafras floated in the flood-tide of pleasant air, while from the great locust by the yard fence fell the twittering prelude to a finch's song. A white line of fog above the river was plainly visible from the western window, and through the fleecy veil flocks of teal and wood ducks cut swiftly in their downward sweep to the water. A golden flicker sung and hammered on the gate post while he eyed a sparrow hawk that wheeled and screamed high over head.

The lad entered the kitchen and said to his mother, in a voice full of tenderness, though hardly audible:

'Ma, where's pa?'

'In the front room, Billy,' replied the matron.

Passing into the breakfast room, Billy looked at his sister, and a flash of sympathetic sorrow played back and forth from the eyes of one to those of the other; then he went straight into the sitting room and handed something to Mr. Coulter.

The man looked down at his boy proudly, sternly, sorrowfully. The lad looked into his father's face sadly, exultingly, heroically. It was a living tableau no artist could reproduce.

"Billy,' said the father gravely, 'I took mother and sister to church yesterday.'

'Yes, sir.'

'And left you to see to things.'

'Yes, sir,' replied the boy, gazing out of the window at the flicker as it hitched down on the gate post, and finally dropped into the grass with a shrill chirp.

'And you didn't water the pigs.'

'O-o-o! Oh, sir! Geeroody. Oh me! Lawse, lawse, me!'

The slender scion of an apple tree rose and fell in the hands of Mr. Coulter; and up from the jacket of the lad, like incense from an altar, rose a cloud of dust mingled with the nap of jeans. Down in the young clover of the meadow the larks and sparrows sang cheerily, the gnats and flies danced up and down in the sunshine, the soft leaves of the vines rustled, and all was merry indeed.

Billy's eyes were turned up to the face of his father in appealing agony; but still with a sharp hiss the switch cut the air, falling steadily and mercilessly on his shoulders. And along the green bank of the river the willows shook their shiny fingers at the lifting fog, and the voices of children going by to school smote the sweet May wind.

'Oh, pap, I'll not forget the pigs any more.'

''Spect you won't neither.'

The wind, by a sudden puff, lifted into the room a shower of white bloom petals from a sweet apple tree, letting them fall gracefully upon the patch-work carpet, the meanwhile a plowman whistled plaintively in a distant field.

'Outch! Crackee! Oh, pap, pap!'

'Shet your mouth, or I'll split you to the backbone.'

How many delightful places in the woods, how many cool spots besides the murmuring river, would have been more pleasant to Billy than the place he then occupied.

'Oh, me! Oh, me!' yelled the lad.

At one time during the falling of the rod, the girl quit washing the dishes, and, thrusting her head into the kitchen, said in a subdued tone:

'My land, ain't Bill a gittin' an awful one?'

'You're mighty right,' replied the mother.

Along toward the last Mr. Coulter tiptoed at every stroke. The switch actually screamed through the air as it fell. Billy danced.

'Now go, sir,' cried the man, tossing the frizzled stump out through the window.—'Gonow, and the next time you water them pigs.'

And while the finch poured a cataract of melody from the locust, he went.

Poor boy, that was a terrific thrashing, and, to make it worse it had been promised to him on the evening before, so that he had been dreading it, and shivering over it all night. Now, as he walked through the breakfast room, his sister looked at him in a commiserating way, but, on passing thro' the kitchen, he could not catch the eye of his mother.

Finally he stood in the free open air, in front of the saddle closet. It was just then a speckled rooster on the barn yard fence, flapped his wings and crowed vociferously. A turkey cock was strutting on the grass by the old cherry tree.

Billy opened the door of the closet.

'A boy's will is the wind's will, and the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

Billy peeped into the closet, and then cast a glance about him, as if to see if anybody was near.

At length during a pleasant lull in the morning wind, and while the low, tenderly mellow flowing of the river was distinctly audible, and the song of the finch increased in volume, and the bleating of the new lambs in the meadow died in fluttering echoes under the barn, and while the fragrance of apple blooms grew fainter, and while the sun now flaming above the eastern tree tops, launched a shower over him from head to foot, took from under his jacket a double sheep-skin which, with an ineffable smile, he tossed into the closet. Then, as the yellow flicker rose rapidly from the grass, Billy walked off whistling the air of that once popular ballad:

O give me back my fifteen cents.'

THE PHANTOM BRICK-BAT.

A TALE OF HORROR.

CHAPTER I.

Fugues est brackbatibus,'
Squashum glass et Katibus.—HORACE.

Midnight veiled the heavens with infinite blackness, as Hans von Rosenbaum stepped from the orgied halls of the Hinkle Lager Beer Haus, zum Saus and Braus.

CHAPTER II.

THE CRY.

The foam of the beer still dashed his wild beard; and the murmur of the evening breeze mingled in his soul with memories of the cry for "another pretzel," and "pring in de lager," and the thrilling of harps and pianos—for it had been concert night.

CHAPTER III.

THE HEART'S APPEAL.

"Kat-a-ri-na!" he cried from the bottom of his heart and voice. "Kat-a-ri-na-komn herous."

CHAPTER IV.

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

The breeze sighed in the vine leaves—the waves rippled—all was still.

CHAPTER V.

DESPERATION.

Once more in agony arose that cry—"Kat-a-ri-na!"

Deep from the recesses of the second story window murmured an answer—

"Nix komn herous."

"Vot! you vont komn out?" roared Hans, in all the grief of rejected love.—"Den you goes mit der tuyfel und dondered!"

CHAPTER VI.

THE OATH.

"Gottshimmolkreuzchoikschwerenkoppenoth!"

CHAPTER VII.

VENGEANCE.

A brick flew from his hand, skimmed through the misty air—there was a jingle of broken glass—a cry in female Dutch ——and——all was silent.

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER VIII.

RETRIBUTION.

Still wanders in dark midnight the spectral form of Hans von Rosenbaum around that dwelling—still rings from the window the ghostly cry of "Nix komn herous,"—still wings its way on the wind a Phantom Brick-Bat, and still the benighted traveler hears at last a dismal wail in Dutch.

MORAL.—All things in heaven and on earth are re-echoed or reflected in their ghosts or in their shadows.

THE END.

TRAVELERS report that in Indiana there are occasional way-stations on the railroads at which when the train comes to a halt the cheery voice of the conductor announces to the passengers a pause of "fifteen minutes for divorces." Although that State is renowned for the celerity with which its tribunals untie the matrimonial knot, it is likely that these travelers' tales are a little *stretched*.

The Agricultural Guerilla.

My neighbor, Sam. Simpson, has sold out and is going West. There has been a plain, honest, industrious German—Hans Leibenstein—hanging around Simpson for some time trying to purchase his farm. At last Hans got it. Simpson thinks he sold it at a bargain. Doubtless Hans thinks he got it at a bargain. I had an errand down to Simpson's the other night. I had not heard that he had sold his farm; but upon my entrance into the house, I saw by the look on the faces of the family that some unusual excitement was animating them.

"Well, Crumple, you're going to lose me for a neighbor," was Simpson's first words after I had got settled in the splint-bottomed chair his daughter Sally handed me; and the whole Simpson family looked at me as if they expected I would jump out of that chair on account of the news, with a suddenness and force only equaled by an explosion of nitro-glycerine under me.—But I did not. I simply asked, "How's that?" "I've sold." "Sold what?" "The farm." "To whom?" "Hans." That was the whole story. I didn't need further explanation; but Simpson proceeded to say

"You see the old farm is completely run out. I can't make the two ends meet the best of years. I've got tired of tumbling around the stones, and I'm going where there's some virgin soil that will produce something. So I struck up a trade with Hans. He has been after it, off and on, for a year or more. I wanted $40 per acre for the old place. He offered me $23. Finally he offered me $30; and after considering the subject I told him I would take it, if he would pay me cash down. Hadn't any idea he would do it, but he said if I would throw in the stock and farm implements he thought he could raise the money. I finally told him I would; and what do you think, sir! He hauled out of his greasy old pants pocket a $1,000 bill and handed it to me to bind the bargain, and said as soon as the papers were receipted he'd pay me the balance, which he has done to-day. I feel kind o' sorry to part with the old place, but the thing is done, and there's an end on it! What d'ye think?"

All this time my Crumple nature had been rising within me like an inspiration. Here was this man Simpson who inherited this farm, one of the finest in the neighborhood, who had skinned it without scruple until it would scarcely raise white beans under his system of treatment. And he had got to leave, or mortgage the farm of his ancestors, to live on!

Then here was Hans, who came into the neighborhood with his lot of little ones and his frau five years before, with only his and his frau's strong and willing hands, economy and industry. They had rented a worn out farm which they had finally purchased and paid for, and had saved $3,000 with which to pay for Simpson's 100 acres. So, in answer to "What d'ye think?" I was ready to respond; and I did it in this wise.

"What do I think? I'm glad you're going, neighbor Simpson! I'm glad Hans has got the farm. He deserves the farm; you don't. He has got brains and industry; you haven't got either. Under your management the farm is a disgrace to the neighborhood. Hans will make it a credit. Your farm lying next to mine, depreciates the value of my land 10 per cent. I shall be the richer for your going. I am glad you are going."

You should have seen Simpson's and his family's faces. They grew cloudy and long. Simpson said:

"You're pretty rough on an old neighbor, Crumple, now that he's going. Itho't you and I had always been friends. I've tried to be a good and accomodating neighbor. You've been a good one to me, and I'm sorry to leave you; but if you are glad I'm going, I'm not sorry either."

"Simpson," I said "let us understand each other. As a neighbor, so far as neighborly intercourse is concerned, I've no fault to find, and am sorry you are going. In talking about you as a farmer—you are and have always been a poor one. No man with such a farm as yours ought to want to sell—at least there ought to be no necessity for selling. But you are not a farmer. You haven't got a single quality essential to make a good farmer. In the first place, you detest the business; you don't take any pride or interest in it; you don't care whether your land improves under cultivation or not; you want to get all you can off it without taking the trouble to pay anything back; you skin it year after year, and cry out against the seasons; you denounce every man you deal with as a sharper or swindler because you do not get the price for your products other people do; and yet you do not seem to know that the reason is that your products are poor in quality and put on the market in miserable shape; your stock has been running down ever since your father died; you haven't built a new fence and scarcely repaired an old one; your manure has not been hauled out and judiciously used on the farm; your pigs have bothered your neighbors more than they have benefited you; your cattle have become breachy, and I have had to shut them up in my stables in order to keep them out of my grain; you have distributed from your fence corners more weeds than any farmer I know of, and thus given your tidy neighbors more trouble than your favors to them would compensate. In short, it is time for you to move.

"You ought to have a virgin farm! It will take you but a few years to strip it of its fertility; then you'll have to move again, and keep moving. You belong to a very large class of farmers who are a curse to any country. The fact is you are not, never was, and never will be a farmer, in the right sense of that word. You are only a guerilla. You live by robbery—robbery of the soil. And it is not right, neighbor Simpson! You had better seek some other vocation now that you've got the cash to start with. You like horses; you know horses; you can talk horse from daylight till dark; you can't be fooled with horses; you like to trade horses, you had better go into some smart town and start a livery stable. You'll make at it; you'll never make any money farming; you'll grow poorer and poorer the longer you attempt it."

SEEK THE SUN.—Sleepless people—and there are many in America—should court the sun. The very worst soporific is laudanum, and the very best sunshine. Therefore it is very plain that poor sleepers should pass as many hours as possible in the sun. Many women are martyrs, and yet they do not know it. They shut the sunshine out of their homes and hearts, the carry parasols, they do all that is possible to keep off the subtlest and yet most potent influence for giving strength, beauty and cheerfulness.

DISCOVERIES BY ACCIDENT.

Not a few discoveries in the art and sciences have been made or suggested by accident. The use of the pendulum, suggested by the vibrating of a chandelier in a cathedral; the power of steam, intimated by the oscillating of the lid of a teakettle, the utility of coal-gas for light, experimented upon by an ordinary tobacco-pipe of white clay, the magnifying property of the lens, stumbled upon by an optician's apprentice while holding spectacle glasses between his thumb and finger, are well-known instances in proof of the fact.

Galvanism was discovered by accident. Professor Galvani, of Bologna, in Italy, gave his name to the operation, but his wife is considered as acually entitled to the credit of the discovery. She being in bad health, some frogs were ordered for her. As they lay upon the table skinned, she noticed that their limbs became strongly convulsed when near an electrical conductor. She called her husband's attention to the fact; he instituted a series of experiments, and in 1789 the galvanic battery was invented.

Eleven years later, with that discovery for his basis, Professor Alessandro Volta, also an Italian, announced his discovery of the "voltaic pile."

The discovery of glass was effected by seeing the sand vitrified upon which a fire had been kindled.

Blancourt says that the making of plate-glass was suggested by the fact of a workman happening to break a crucible filled with melted glass. The fluid ran under one of the large flagstones with which the floor was paved. On raising the stone to recover the glass, it was found in the form of a plate, such as could not be procured by the ordinary process of blowing.

Glass pearls, though among the most beautiful, inexpensive, and common ornaments worn by the ladies, are produced by a very singular process. In 1656 a Venetian, named Jaquin, discovered that the scales of a fish, called bleak-fish, possessed the property of communicating a pearly hue to the water. He found, by experimenting, that beads when dipped in this water assumed, when dried, the appearance of pearls. It proved, however, that the pearl's coat, when placed outside, was easily rubbed off; and the next improvement was to make the beads hollow. The making of these beads is carried on to this day in Venice. The beads are all blown separately. By means of a small tube, the insides are delicately coated with the pearly liquid, and a waxed coating is placed over that. It requires the scales of four thousand fish to produce half a pint of the liquid, to which a small quantity of sal-ammoniac and isinglass are afterward added.

Lundy Foot, the celebrated snuff manufacturer, originally kept a small tobacconist shop at Limerick. One night his house, which was uninsured, was burned to the ground. As he contemplated the smoking ruins, on the following morning, in a state bordering on despair, some of the poor neighbors, groping among the dying embers to see what they could find, stumbled upon several canisters of unconsumed, but half baked snuff, which they tried, and found it so pleasant to the nose that they loaded their waistcoats pockets with it. Lundy Foot, aroused from his stupor, imitated their example, and took a pinch of his own property, when he was struck with the superior pungency and flavor it had acquired from the great heat to which it had been exposed. Acting upon the hint, he took another house in a place call Black-Yard, erected ovens and set about the manufacture of that high-dried commodity which soon became known as Black-Yard snuff. Eventually he took a large house in Dublin, and making his customers pay literally through the nose, amassed a great fortune by having been ruined.

ON THE ICE.—Maria Ann went to the front door last evening to see if the afternoon paper had come. She had been delivering a short address to me concerning what she is pleased to term my "cold molasses" style of moving around. As she opened the door she remarked, "I like to see a body move quickly, prompt, emphatic"—that was all, but I heard some one bumping down the stairs in a most prompt and emphatic manner, and I reached the door in time to see my better half sliding across the sidewalk in a sitting posture. I suggested as she limped back to the door, that there might be such a thing as too much celerity; but she did not seem inclined to carry on the conversation, and I started for my office.

Right in front of me, on the slippery sidewalk, strode two independent Knights of St. Crispin. They were talking over their plans for the future, and as I overtook them, one of them said: "I have only my two hands to depen l upon: but that is fortune enough for any man who is not afraid to work. I intend to paddle my own canoe. I believe I can make my way through the world—" his feet slid from under him, and he came down in the shape of a big V. I told him he could never make his way through the world in that direction, unless he came down harder, and that if he did he would go through among the "heathen Chinee," and he was really grateful for the interest I manifested. He invited me to a place where ice never forms on the sidewalk.

Then I slid along behind a loving couple on their way to hear Madam Anna Bishop. Their hands were frozen together. Their hearts beat as one. Said he, "My own, I shall think nothing of hard work, if I can make you happy. It shall be my only aim to surround you with comfort. My sympathy shall lighten every sorrow, and through the path of life I will be your stay and support; your"—he stopped. His speech was too flowery for this climate, and as I passed them she was trying to lift him up.

Two lawyers, coming from the court house, next attracted my attention. "Ah," said one, "Judge Foster would rule that out. We must concede the first two points. We can afford to do it if the evidence sustains the third; but on this position we must take a firm stand"—his time was up. I left him moving for a new trial.

I mused. What a lesson the ice teaches us. How easily is humanity controlled by circumstances, and the attraction of gravitation. What a sermon might be based—I got up and took the middle of the street to prevent further accidents.

A NOTICE on the outside of St. Louis street cars says: Cars cannot wait for ladies to kiss good-bye.

The Story of a Singular Character.

On a drive with some friends over Pomfret Hills, Ct., the other day, we called on a singular character—a man who is thirty years old, who is deaf, dumb and blind.—Whether he would have been dumb or not had he been blessed with the sense of hearing, it is impossible to tell, but his glimmering, of intellect are evidently rather feeble. The man is well developed physically; is of ordinary height; has a stout, thick neck, and looks strong and robust; has never eaten anything but milk; has never tasted water nor a particle of food but milk. Thirty years on clear milk, and muscular system to correspond. Can we say now that milk is for babies and calves, and not for strong men. This man had a full set of strong double teeth clear round, and every one of them had to be pulled out, as he tore his clothes to pieces with them.—As he didn't use them to chew milk with, he probably thought he must make some use of them, as they were evidently made for something, and his clothes furnished excellent material on which to exercise them.

Another peculiarity of this strange being is that through all his life long he has chewed a rag—or rather, I should say, has gummed it since his strong teeth were taken from him. From infancy his mother has had to place a rag in his mouth as soon as he had taken his food. She said he gave her no peace till she put it back. He distinguished strangers from the neighbors and those who had visited him before. I took hold of his hand and he took it in both of his and seemed to be considering; then he passed his hand up the length of my arm, and patted his head and chest and made a singular guttural noise. His mother said that was his way of expressing joy—of showing that he was pleased. His principal enjoyment seems to consist in having his mother get through with her work and sit down by his side. He has a swing in the room, in which he spends a good part of the time swinging. Sometimes when his mother steps out, he will lock the door so that she can't get back again, which shows that he has some wit about him, or rognery at least. He is always very wakeful at night and rouses his mother out of bed many times in the night. She says he has lived thus without a good night's rest for thirty years, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday nights.

Every Saturday night he calms down like a lamb, and keeps that night and all day Sunday after in the strict letter of the "blue laws" of Connecticut. His mother attributes this hebdomadal to the fact that she changes his clothes on Saturday night. But it is probably owing to the mere fact of change from the ordinary routine. This slight ripple of change is a change to him, and the rest a sort of weekly landmark in the dreary, monotonous blank of his life. Perhaps through the cloud and mist of his vacant mind he welcomes this slight ripple, and thus in his poor way computes the flight of time. What meaneth it to such a mind as this? To wake and sleep, to draw the breath, to take a pint of milk.—The sun goes round, the seasons change, but naught of this knows he. Nations arise and nations fall—'tis the same to him. One dreary round, forever blank—will death improve his state? The bird that flies, the fish that swims, has better life than this.

TOO MANY HAVE A PIECE OF THE HOG.—The Credit Mobilier business "didn't kiver enough ground" during the late canvass. But it is now somewhat in the condition of Bill Arp's last application for a furlough—in which he stated the whole history of his life—"it kivers entirely *too much*." One of the late Mr. Lincoln's little anecdotes will explain why.

Mr. Lincoln had been retained as counsel for a fellow accused of stealing six fine hogs. The trial came on and the witnesses for the State proved the theft beyond all question and identified Mr. Lincoln's client as the thief. When the testimony had closed Mr. L. turned to the thief and said, "I see no ground for any defence in this case, sir. If the witnesses are to be believed you are guilty and I cannot make anything else out of it."

"Never mind my guilt," said the confiding client. "Jes' get up and abuse them witnesses like the devil and spread yourself on general principles!"

Mr. Lincoln did as he was told. The jury retired and in less that half an hour, much to the surprise of court and counsel, returned a verdict of "not guilty!"

"I don't understand this," said Mr. Lincoln, turning to his client as he spoke; "these fellows must have misunderstood."

"Not a d—d bit of it," answered the sagacious client, with a knowing wink.—"You see, 'Squire, *every one of them ere fellers had a piece o' them hogs.*"

We think the Credit Mobilier business will fail to result in much, because too many "o' them ere fellows" in Congress had a slice of the Stock!

A BACCHANALIAN TIME-KEEPER.—A peculiar clock occupies a place in the shop window of Adolph Sack, corner of Whitaker and Byrou streets, and attracts considerable attention from pedestrians. The clock has recently been received from a manufacturing establishment in Germany, is constructed of ash wood, with hands and figures on the dial-plate of ivory. It is surmounted by the figure of a crowned Prince in royal robes, who holds in his left hand a goblet and in his right a decanter, from which every five minutes he pours three successive drinks of wine into the goblet, each time elevating the latter to his lips and drinking down the draught which veritably "cheers but not inebriates." Every five minutes by the clock this little toper takes his three potations, and, while in a day he has won the reputation of being the heaviest drinker in town, he never loses his perpendicular. For *him* the whole year is a jollification, and *he* toasts in and toasts out the passing hours as if every night were New Year's Eve, and every day New Year itself.—*Savannah News.*

OVERWHELMING GRATITUDE.—Max Adeler writes: One of the most touching instances of gratitude with which we are familiar occurred at Fairmount Park the other day. A little boy, the child of a wealthy mother, tumbled into the river. He was rescued by a workingman and restored to his parent. The woman gave the rescuer a car ticket, and said she would be glad to have him come up to her house and sit out in the entry and hear her play the piano. He went away with tears in his eyes. He said he wasn't used to such overwhelming kindness.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - February 14, 1873.

Death of Ex-Governor Geary.

The sudden and tragic death of Ex-Gov. John W. Geary, which occurred at his residence in Harrisburg, on last Saturday morning, while at the breakfast table, has called forth an expression of deepand genuine sorrow throughout the State, irrespective of party predictions. It is honorable to our nature that all the bitter political aspirations of the past have been buried in his grave. He was born at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, in December, 1819, and was therefore in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death. He received a liberal education at Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, in this State, and subsequently followed the profession of a teacher; then became a clerk in a wholesale store in Pittsburgh, and for a few years afterwards engaged as a civil engineer in Kentucky. He came to this county (Cambria), about 1843 and acted as clerk to John Snodgrass, Esq., of Westmoreland county, who was then Superintendent of the Allegheny Portage Rail Road, an institution which in the days of its successful operation exercised a powerful and controlling influence over the politics of this county. In '46 he resided at what was then known as the Summit, now Summitville, and in the fall of that year, the war against Mexico having been declared, he raised a company of volunteers for the war, known as the "Highlanders," and marched them to Pittsburgh, the point from which the Pennsylvania troops were to embark on their perilous undertaking. He was there elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, William B. Roberts, of Fayette county, being its Colonel. About the time of the capture of the city of Mexico by General Scott, Col. Roberts died, and Geary was elected by the Regiment his successor. It cannot with a due regard to the truth of history be said that his career as an officer of that war conferred any marked honor or distinction upon Col. Geary. We make this statement more in sorrow than in anger, and because, knowing him well, we are conscious of the truth of our statement. After the close of the war he returned to this State, but did not again take up his residence in this county, and in 1849 he was appointed by President Polk Post-Master of San Francisco and was afterwards elected Alcalde or Mayor of that city. Again returning to his native State, he was appointed by President Pierce Territorial Governor of Kansas, and held that position until he was succeeded by Robert I. Walker, during the administration of Mr. Buchanan. It will thus be seen that prior to the breaking out of the late rebellion his career had been an eventful one. He entered the late civil war as a Colonel and rose to the rank of Brigadier General. His military services caused the Republican party in 1866 to select him as its candidate for Governor, although he himself still claimed that he was a Democrat, as he had always been. He was elected, and was re-elected in 1869. It is not necessary that we should discuss the merits of his administration, as this is neither the time nor place to enter on such a task. Doubtless he was like most other public men and had his good as well as his bad qualities. He was well known in this county, where he has many friends who hold his memory in high respect. He was buried yesterday in Harrisburg with the ceremonies appropriate to one who had filled the highest executive office in the Commonwealth. Peace to his ashes.

THE Italian-Spanish fizzle is at an end. King Amadeus has abdicated the throne, and by the very decisive vote of 259 to 32 the Spanish Cortes decided in favor of a Republic on Tuesday night last. The will of the people is now law. As the Philada. *Age* pertinently remarks, this is the mill of the Gods grinding slowly but surely. When Prim called the people of Spain to arms for the expulsion of the Bourbons, he promised them a Republic. They drove the Bourbons from Spain. They kept faith with Prim, but he cheated them. Then came his machinations in favor of a foreign prince. He seated Amadeus upon the throne of Spain in opposition to the will of the people, and met his death for his treachery. Since that time the Republican party have steadily gained ground. They acted wisely but firmly. They ran into no mad excesses. They followed no hair-brained theories. They hoisted no flags over an impracticable form of government. They shot no priests, butchered no men for their political opinions. They were calm and resolute. They demanded a Republic. They insisted upon home rule, not that of a foreigner, placed on the throne by tricks and falsehoods. In the Cortes the Republican party broke down one ministry after another. No matter who espoused the cause of Amadeus, they met the same fate—defeat. At the same time the masses in the rural parts of Spain supported their advocates in the Cortes with heroic courage and devotion. The end of all this was the resignation of the Italian King of Spain, and the establishment of a Republic by a heavy majority in the Cortes.—This opens a new era in the history of Spain. Henceforth her fate is in the hands of her own people, not those of strangers. She can now work out her own destiny.—Brave, devoted, self-sacrificing Spaniards will now give laws, ordinances and policies to their native land, and Spain will leap into a commanding position among the nations of Europe.

THE WORLD ALMANAC.—The best annual and one that should be in the possession of every one is the World Almanac for 1873. This work contains the correct returns of every important election that was held in the United States during 1873. No politician can be without it, and we would advise all our readers to enclose a quarter or a dollar to the publisher of the *World* with a requst to forward a copy to your address.

The Credit Mobilier and the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Uncle Jake Ziegler, editor of Ziegler's *Democrat*, Butler, Pa., in referring to the debate in the Constitutional Convention upon the alleged enactment of the Credit-Mobilier by the Pennsylvania Legislature for the paltry sum of $50,000, after it had been refused incorporation by the legislatures of New York and New Jersey, makes the following explanation:

The allegation made by Mr. Boyd, that $50,000 were expended in procuring the charter from the Legislature is an entire mistake. We do not believe there was one dollar expended for any such purpose. One thing is certain, beyond even the semblance of doubt, and that is, neither Gen. Duff Green, Hon. David R. Porter, nor ourself ever gave a dollar to either Senators or Representatives for their vote in the passage of the bill. We were the three persons who shaped the bill and had it presented to the Legislature; we advocated it on the broad merit of being the most feasible means of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards by rail; developing the rich mineral resources of the people, and advancing the interests of the country generally. After we had passed the bill, we went to Philadelphia and organized the company. The war broke out and the whole matter was lost sight of. Duff Green was in the South attending to a sick wife and shut out from all communication with the North. Hon. David R. Porter was in Harrisburg and in feeble health. We were engaged in contributing all our feeble ability to put down the rebellion; and so in the midst of the confusion, incident to the then existing state of public affairs, the books, papers, &c., were taken to New York, and there, together with the charter made the basis of the whole villainous proceedings which Congress is now engaged in investigating. We were induced to sell our stock for $275 under the representation that the project would never amount to anything in the then condition of the charter. Subsequent to the sale, we were informed that our thirty paid up shares, together with the stock subscribed, would have realized $1,000,000.

We do not believe one dollar was even offered to pass the bill by the New York or New Jersey Legislatures. The Legislature of Pennsylvania was the first importuned for its passage, and they did it without the payment of a dollar.

Another matter. The idea of fleecing the government of the United States, by the mobilization of its credit in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, was conceived by the New York parties, and by them carried to such extent as has forced Congress to investigate the conduct of all concerned in the business.

POMEROY'S LITTLE GAME.—A Topeka (Kansas) special to the St. Louis *Globe* contains the following:

Edward Clark, recently rendered notorious by being charged with having forged what is known as the Ross letter, written some years ago, in which Mr. Pomeroy proposes to obtain a contract to furnish provisions to Indians on the condition that he should share the profits, who is a lawyer, and is brother-in-law to Schuyler Colfax, came to Kansas in 1854, and remained here six years. In 1859 he went to Washington on business, and was in partnership with Mr. Gaylord, a brother-in law of Pomeroy. They separated, and Gaylord went to New York and speculated, in connection with the Senator, in liquors.

The relations existing between him and Mr. Pomeroy were very friendly when he left Washington in 1865. He went to Erie, Pa., remained there two years and removed to Sharon, Pa., where he now resides.—He first learned that he had been accused of forging the Ross letter last December, on the 21st, when his attention was called to an item in the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. He at first supposed that he was not the person intended to be charged with the crime. He soon after received a telegram from Mr. Pomeroy desiring him to meet him in Pittsburgh. He declares that at that meeting Pomeroy attempted to bribe him to sign a letter stating that he (Pomeroy) knew nothing of the Ross letter. He refused so to sign, and came to Kansas to get satisfaction for the injury that had been done to him. He says he received $2000 from Major Downs, Pomeroy's agent, to induce him to leave the State, but did not leave, preferring to apply the $2000 on his own account for damages. He had sent Pomeroy word that he would settle for $10,600, and if it was not forthcoming would bring suit against him for slander and libel; would also sue J. B. Stewart and O. A. Stevens. He had always borne a good character. He regards the statements of Senator York as a partial confirmation of his own, and a slight vindication of his character. His manner, and the straight-forward, plausible story which he tells, persuade to conviction.

OUR talented young Congressman, Hon. R. Milton Speer, who is laboring zealously and faithfully, not only for the interests of the people in general, but for the welfare of the soldiers of the republic in particular, has recently presented and secured the passage through the House of the following much needed bill in regard to soldiers' bounties, which bill is now before the Senate for confirmation or rejection:

A BILL to repeal that part of section six of the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to grant pensions,'" as provides "that no pension claim now on file, unless prosecuted to a successful issue within three years from the passage of this act, and no claim hereafter filed not thus prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of such filing, shall be admitted without satisfactory record evidence from the War Department to establish the same," be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and any claim for pension now on file which is barred by the section hereby repealed may be granted and allowed within two years from the passage of this act, upon satisfactory parol evidence, as in other cases.

IT is now declared that the abolition of he franking privilege takes with it the free exchange of newspapers with one another. If this be the effect of the law it will be a serious blow to the country press in particular and to many dailies in the city as well. It is also said that this privilege was allowed to be cut off by the franking bill as a measure of spite against the newspapers for their almost unanimous advocacy of the abolition of the franking privilege. Be this as it may, the free exchange of newspapers has never been a burden to the department, and there is no necessity for cutting it off. Its benefits have accrued to readers as well as publishers, for it has been the best and the cheapest means by which the news of all parts of the country is circulated at every newspaper point. That part of the law, at least, should be repealed.

SENATOR WALLACE will please accept thanks for regular files of the *Legislature Record*.

The Story of the Credit Mobilier.

A correspondent suggests that many persons would understand the drift of the Credit Mobilier investigation much better if they could only get a clear idea, to start with, of the origin of the Credit Mobilier, and of the manner in which it became connected with the Union Pacific railroad. It is perfectly true that an intelligent notion of this first step is necessary to a full appreciation of all subsequent ones; and it is also true, fortunately, that, though the whole story would be a very long one, the facts necessary for the purpose just alluded to can be put in tolerably brief compass:

Something like twenty-three years ago our legislature at Harrisburg granted a charter to a certain "fiscal agency," in which the most prominent figure was Mr. Duff Green. The heirs of Mr. Duff Green sold this charter, after his death, for a small sum to Mr. G. F. Train and others, by whom its name was changed, under legislative act, to the "Credit Mobilier." Under this and its former title various acts regarding it were passed; but it is enough to say that the company was financial in character, and, as need hardly be added, it was not originally formed for the object to which Mr. Oakes Ames afterward utilized it.—For, it was more than a dozen years later that during the Winter of 1872–63, Congress passed the first transcontinental railroad company, authorizing it to hold a hundred millions capital and granting the right of way, heavy additional land grants in alternate sections along the proposed road, and, finally, a large government loan in six per cent. bonds for the construction of the road, the amount per mile varying in different sections according to the estimated difficulties of construction. Liberal and almost lavish as these provisions were, they proved to be inadequate to achieve the object, probably on account on the uncertainties of the war then prevailing, which made capital timorous regarding investment in a new enterprise of such magnitude, in times so perilous. It was found, as Mr. Oakes Ames has testified, practically impossible to procure the enormous amount of paid-up capital which the act of incorporation required. Congress, therefore, in the Winter of 1864–65, let down the bars, and, while it relaxed the stringency of its own safeguards on the one hand, it offered much higher inducements to capitalists on the other. It doubled, for example, the quantity of the land grants, and made its own claim for the reimbursement of its loan only a second mortgage, thus allowing a first mortgage to be inserted prior to its own, on which contractors for the construction of the road could rely with more security.

Mr. Ames, a congressman of large fortune, accumulated in business, who had become greatly attracted by this gigantic railroad project, now devoted his energies and fortune to pushing it through. For the purpose of securing the great benefits, while avoiding the great risks of the undertaking, he devised the plan of constructing the road at a large profit, under the name of a subordinate company who should also have such controlling influence in the Union Pacific R. R. Company as to pay themselves handsomely out of the enormous congressional grants. The directors of the latter company were prohibited by law from being interested in contracts for building the road. He accordingly purchased the franchises of the Credit Mobilier (which seemed as good for his purpose as any existing corporation, having large general powers), and the Union Pacific company then proceeded by indirection (through a convenient subterfuge) to award to the Credit Mobilier the contract for constructing the road, and even transferred to it the profits on a part of the road then already constructed.

This was the way in which these two enterprises became connected. How, then, did the congressional scandal arise? In the first place, as we have already hinted, the managements of the two companies were, for all practical purposes, one and the same. There were some trifling individual exceptions, but the leading spirits, and the great stock-holders, such as Oakes Ames, Oliver Ames, McComb, Durant and Alley, were, at different epochs, found in both companies, so directing each as to dovetail with the other. The Washington lobbyists and jobbers, getting a little inkling of this secret connection, agitated in Congress for adverse legislation, apparently for the purpose of extorting black-mail. To counteract this influence, and to make congressmen disposed to legislate favorably an arrangement was made for the sale of Credit Mobilier stock to congressmen, at much less than its market value, which stock Mr. Ames says he "placed where he thought it would do the most good." So matters went on till McComb and Ames quarrelled, when the former filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court of our State for the recovery of the value of two hundred and fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, which McComb alleges he had paid for, and which Mr. Ames, in reply, said that he had "placed" as already stated.

From this part start the congressional investigations, which, as we need not explain, have resulted in a full exposure of the congressmen concerned in the matter. The first suspicious point in the "purchase" of Credit Mobilier stock by various congressmen from Mr. Ames was that it was acquired at less than half its market value, and that dividends on it, amounting to two or three times the price paid by them, came back in the form of cash and Union Pacfic stock in the course of fifteen months, while in all cases a cash dividend of 60 per cent. was paid within 10 or 20 days of the purchase, accompanied, Mr. Ames says, with his personal assurance that the dividends were so large as to require no paying up in money of the stock. It was only long after, when the case came before the courts, that the members protested their innocence of suspecting that there was anything wrong about the matter or any effort to influence their legislation.—We may add that the testimony given before the Wilson Committee a day or two since shows that the profits of the Credit Mobilier company were upward of $35,000,000 on building the road. No wonder that the stock was considered lucrative at the time when congressmen took it, and took it with what some of them now have the assurance to claim was a sort of child-like innocence, never dreaming that it was anything more than an every-day business investment.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.—Mr. George Stephens is a successful business man of Pittsburg. He came originally from New York State, and a few years ago, while clerk in an Orange county store, he wooed and was betrothed to Ella Morrison, a farmer's daughter. For a year all was well, but another young lady received trifling attentions, and Ella broke the engagement.—Stephens then went to Pittsburg, where he became the proprietor of a large manufactory. On Thursday last, he visited Newark, N. J., and in passing through one of the mills his eye met that of a young lady who was working at a loom. He pretended not to recognise her, but when the girls came from the building when work was done, Stephens was waiting. He addressed the girl as Ella Morrison. Her father died soon after he went to Pittsburg, and she was left penniless. From Orange county she went to New York, thence to Paterson and Newark, working her way alone. Mr. George Stephens and Miss Ella Morrison were married on Friday, and started for Pittsburg immediately after the ceremony. —*Phila. Sunday Dawn.*

THE NORTHFLEET.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE TERRIBLE DISASTER —A SCENE OF HORROR AND DESPAIR.

The London *Times* of January 25, publishes details of the terrible disaster to the Northfleet, from which it appears:

At half-past ten at night the Captain and others were alarmed by a cry from the officer of the watch: "A steamer is right into us." The captain and pilot rushed on deck, but before they got there the steamer had run into the vessel, striking her amidships, and cutting her below the water mark. The carpenter reported her nearly half full of water. The pumps were started promptly, and the crew worked hard at them for some minutes, but when it was found that the water was rapidly gaining a panic seemed to seize both crew and passengers, and the officers could not keep the latter in check. A crowd of men and women had rushed up from their berths, many only half clothed. The passengers had mostly retired, but few were undressed.—The noise of the collision is likened by one of them to a peal of thunder, and such was the violence of the shock that those standing were knocked down.

It appears that the steamer rebounded and came a second time in collision with the Northfleet; water began to pour in, and in a very short time the passengers' quarters were swamped. The women were slower to rush on deck than the men, and many were not in a condition to go till the water rose threateningly around them. No one on board the steamer was heard to speak, although loud and eager shouts from the Northfleet must have made her crew aware of the terrible danger that existed. She backed for two or three minutes and then steamed rapidly away and was soon out of sight. For half an hour the scene on the deck of the Northfleet was appalling.—Women shrieked, men cursed and swore and fought their way towards the boats, whilst the captain and first mate roared out commands to keep back and allow the women to get to the side of the vessel, but apparently without success. Rockets were fired and blue lights burned. The gun was loaded, but the screw of the ramrod became detached from the handle and the piece could not be discharged. Signals of distress were seen by several vessels, but appear to have been regarded as signals for a pilot, for no assistance was rendered.—Meanwhile the scene on deck baffles description. The captain, finding the men determined to leave the vessel, went below, armed himself with a revolver, and ascending the poop, declared his determination to shoot the first man who tried to leave the vessel before the women were saved. The first boat launched was lowered by a number of passengers, by cutting the ropes. There being no ladder at hand, the only way of getting into it was by leaping or dropping some twelve or fifteen feet. As there was a terrible rush toward the boat, the scene was one of distressing confusion, and a man and boy fell into the water and were drowned. The officers did all they could to force the men who first got into the boat to leave it, that the women might be saved, but to no purpose. Even firing with a blank cartridge, as is supposed, at first, was unavailing. About thirty persons having got into the boat it put off with not one of the crew in it. Another life-boat was launched, when another man got into it and was ordered to leave. He refused, and the captain shot him in the calf of the leg. Captain Knowles placed his wife in the boat and said to the boatswain, who had already got in: "Here is a charge for you; take care of her and the rest, and God bless you?" Wringing his wife's hand he bade her good-bye saying: "I shall never see you again." It is impossible to describe the panic that raged all the time. Heart-rending scenes were witnessed on all sides. One of the passengers seeing the Captain's wife in the boat threw his own wife in, tossed the baby to her and entered the boat himself. A little girl was thrown into the boat by her father, who tried to save the rest of his family, but the seething, maddened crowd pressing towards the side of the vessel prevented, and with his wife and two other children he went down with the ill-fated vessel. The engineer, who made frantic efforts to save his wife and children, was jammed between the cook-house and the gunwale, and received such dreadful injuries, that, though afterwards rescued, he is in a precarious state. Only two of the seven boats aboard were launched, owing no doubt to the panic, and one was seriously injured as the tackle was cut and the boat fell into the sea. When the second boat had got off, it seemed to become a question of moments. The quarter-deck was still crowded by men, women and children, some crying, swearing and praying. The captain and pilot were together, and the latter was heard saying: If you want to save yourselves make for the topmast, to which many people rushed. In a quarter of an hour a tug picked up the second boat with thirty occupants, and then steamed for some time round the spot, where about three-quarters of an hour after being struck, the Northfleet went down head first with awful suddenness, with 227 souls on board. At that moment the first boat was 100 yards and the second only twenty or thirty from the vessel. The first boat, after landing the women, put out to the scene of the wreck, and saved five men trying to swim to shore. A lugger took off the occupants of the second boat—thirty-four passengers and a pilot. The cutter rescued a pilot and ten men, who having gone down with the vessel, rose to the surface and clung to the maintopmast rigging. The vessel lies in eleven fathoms of water. The survivors say the captain displayed the greatest heroism, maintained presence of mind from first to last, strove hard to put an end to the panic, and did his duty bravely to the end. He was at the last moment going across the deck in the hope of enabling some of the crowd crushing round the boats on that side to get away from the ship. The survivors say other boats got adrift when the ship sunk, and express the belief that if the passengers had allowed them to be properly lowered at least one hundred more lives could have been saved. Unfortunately the women could not climb the masts, although we did all in our power to help them.—Consequently, all the women and children, with the exception of the captain's wife and another, and two children, were drowned.

A MONSTROUS VILLAIN.—A Boston despatch reports that Franklin B. Evans, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of Georgiana Lovering, has confessed a frightful series of crimes. He says that in 1858 he stole away and killed a little niece in Derry, N. H., aged five.—in 1861, he cut the throat of a girl of fourteen years in Augusta, Me., (for which another man died in prison.) In 1865 he killed Isabella Joyce, aged fourteen, and her brother, John, a boy of twelve, in Bussey's woods, near Boston. In 1872, June 10, he is charged with a similar crime upon a woman found dead in the woods near Fitchburg, Mass., and during the same year he murdered Georgiana Lovering, a girl of twelve, in Northwood, N. H.

His confession in regard to all these crimes is brief and indefinite except as to the Joyce children, which was made to Deputy-Sheriff Henry A. Drew, who arrested him and had him in charge ten days before he committed him to Exeter jail, and seven days before Evans revealed the secret of the murder of Georgiana Lovering. Mr. Drew says that the narrative in relation to the Joyce children is so circumstantial as to leave no doubt of its truth.

Death of Very Rev. Wm. Storrs.

INCIDENTS OF HIS LAST ILLNESS, ETC.

The Very Reverend William Starrs, D. D., Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Arch-Diocese of New York, died at the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry street, on Thursday morning at eight o'clock. Apparently his last illness was of brief duration, but it appears from the statement of his physicians that disease began its ravages some months ago. During the forty years of his priesthood, the Father, while performing the heaviest mental labor, has been in the habit of taking little or no physical exercise. Some two years ago he began to show unmistakable symptoms of exhaustion, and during the intense heat of last summer, after a fatiguing round of attendance upon school and other anniversaries, he was so worn and weak that total rest and a trip to some watering-place were ordered by his physician. Accompanied by Father Drumgoole, he visited Long Bragch. On the night after their arrival his companion, waking, found Father Starrs lying in a half-stupor, which finally passed away with a copious and cold perspiration. Stimulants were at once administered, and the attack did not recur. At the end of two weeks Father Starrs was apparently much better in health, and returned to the duties of his diocese. Two weeks ago alarming symptoms of exhaustion reappeared, and for one day he was unable to attend to his duties. Still no great danger was apprehended, and no physician called in. On Friday week the trouble came again, and Father Starrs was compelled to keep his bed. Dr. Rorke was summoned, and ordered total rest.—Bishop Lynch visited him on Saturday night and asked what word he should take to the Archbishop. The sufferer replied: "You need say nothing; I am better now." Indeed there was not much pain; only a restless uneasiness as the worn system gave way. Between Saturday night and Tuesday afternoon the Father was rational, spoke freely with visitors, and made his final business arrangements in anticipation of the end. Archbishop McCloskey visited him Tuesday evening and during their conversation the first symptoms of delirium were manifested. The sufferer spoke incoherently, and such of his words as seemed connected were too plainly indicative of a wandering mind. He seemed to think himself in attendance at some meeting and asked Dr. Rorke if it were not time to go home, and whether they should take a stage or hack. At last he fell into an uneasy slumber, and from that time until his death on Thursday remained half-unconscious, responding in monosyllables to repeated questions, but in a dreamy, indifferent way. Still it was not unbroken stupor, for he recognized the Archbishop Wednesday morning by a pressure of the hand, though he was unable to converse otherwise than by monosyllables. From this condition he passed into death with no word and only a restless half turning to one side.

His fame as a theologian had spread beyond the limits of his diocese. He was recognized as one of the leading men in the Church in America, and the bishopric of Savannah, Ga., as well as those of several other places, was offered to him. This promotion he steadfastly declined from a sense of his duty towards his parishioners in New York, and to the sisterhood over which he presided. His splendid executive qualities, however, were made available in the Vicar-Generalship of the rich diocese of New York, an office second in authority only to that of the Archbishop.—When Archbishop Hughes died, Father Starrs acted as administrator of the affairs of the archdiocese, and continued in charge until the appointment of Archbishop McCloskey. He was also, during his lifetime, theologian in the general councils of the Church, first in 1858 and again in 1866.—During his long career in the ministry, Father Starrs won, not only the high approbation of his superiors and the admiration of his other co-workers in the Church, but also the confidence and appreciation of the humblest of his people. When he was pastor of St. Mary's Church he was oftenest to be found laboring among the poor and relieving their material as well as their spiritual wants. How greatly he was beloved was shown in the numbers of this class of the people who were crowding his door-steps Thursday afternoon and evening. His loss will be mourned by Catholics throughout the country.

A FASTING FOWL.—*A Turkey Forty-Two Days without Food or Water.*—One of the most remarkable cases of sticking to life without food or water, says the Reading *Eagle*, came to light this morning at the works of McHose & Co., of this city, by which a turkey was unknowingly held prisoner for 42 days, not having tasted food or water during the entire time. The circumstances of this most remarkable incident are as follows:

On the 23d of December last, McHose & Co. bought some fifty odd turkeys for Christmas presents to their hands, (which presents they have made regularly for the last five or six years.) These turkeys were all put into a stable, and in the evening were presented to their men. One, however, was missing and it was supposed that the party supplying them had made a mistake in the count, and no search was made.

This morning one of the hands, Howard Fisher, went into the stable in search of something, when he heard a noise in a sheet iron pipe, about 8 feet high and 16 inches in diameter, standing upright. He looked in, saw something moving, when he turned over the pipe and found the missing turkey, still alive, but too weak to resist capture, having been without food or water for forty-two days. Water and food was at once offered, but it refused to eat. Its mouth was then opened, and water, bread and butter forced down, and it is now picking corn again. Its weight before confinement was about 12 pounds, and now it weighs but 5½ pounds.

FALLING ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE FEET DOWN THE SHAFT OF A MINE AND STILL ALIVE AND WELL.—Christmas eve at the Julian Mines furnished one of the most remarkable incidents in all the annals of curious casualties. Charley Fox is one of the owners of the San Diego Ledge. Their shaft is sunk to the depth of one hundred and seventy-five feet. On the afternoon of the 24th of December he took his place in the bucket to go down to the lower level. It had been raining freely during the day. The break on the whim, which raises and lowers the bucket in mines not supplied with steam power, was held in its place by a rope. This had become very wet, and, of course, relaxed its tension. Fox had hardly taken his place in the bucket before he went careering like lightning down the shear drop of 175 feet. The break was absolutely useless, and down, down hurtled bucket and man, bumping now against one side and now against the other, until finally both struck the two-inch planking which covered the well. The bucket was smashed to pieces, and poor Charley plunged through the two-inch planking, as though it had been pasteboard, into the well. This was six or eight feet deep. He sunk to the bottom, and when he rose was hauled out by his comrades who were working in the level. The mystery of the business is that, although Fox was pretty thoroughly jarred and bruised, a broken ankle was the only serious injury resulting from the fall.—*San Diego World.*

News and Political Items.

—A resolution has passed the House, at Harrisburg, agreeing to adjourn on Thursday, the 27th of March.

—Jas. Henry Hogg was married to Miss Elinor Bean in New York last Sanday.—Pork and Beans are in order of course.

—A Welsh company is about to be organized at Scranton to purchase land in Alabama for the purpose of settlement.

—Hon. S. S. Woods, of Lewistown, at one time President Judge of the Mifflin, Snyder and Union district, died on the 5th.

—Glass barrels are to be used for the transportation of petroleum in order to save the heavy loss from evaporation in ordinary packages.

—Brigham Young it is said ordered a carload of scabs shipped by express from Boston to Salt Lake City. He is going to vaccinate his family.

—A Montreal dentist has recovered $400 in a suit for breach of promise of marriage, against the fair and false daughter of a well-to-do farmer.

—A wealthy Illinois farmer cut his throat the other day, and his nervous heirs began to think he would recover, because it took him ten hours to bleed to death.

—A lawyer of repute, named Godfrey, of Great Bend, Kan., has lost both feet, his right arm and part of his left hand from frost-bite during the recent intense cold.

—Virtuous Caldwell declines to be put under oath touching the charge against himself. He thinks his word is as good as his oath, and the country agrees with him.

—On the 6th inst., the wife of John Finn, of Catawissa, gave birth to triplets; two girls and one boy. The boy weighed eleven pounds, and the two girls thirteen pounds.

—The President was so much pleased with the caricatures of Mr. Greeley, executed by Nast during the campaign, that he is taking an active part in a pecuniary testimonial to that artist.

—John C. Breckinridge, of the late Southern Confederacy, has been invited to deliver the oration before the literary societies of the Princeton College at the annual commencement in June next.

—Eight barrels of whiskey have been on trial in the Des Moines courts for three years, and the supreme court, although a temperance body, has lately tried it and pronounced it worth a new trial in the court.

—Titusville claims the champion pretzel-eater. He consumed thirty pretzels with one glass of whisky, one glass of beer, four glasses of water and a fourth of a pound of butter, in 29½ minutes, just after a hearty breakfast.

—A terrible collision took place Saturday morning on the North British Railway, near Dunbar, about twenty-five miles from Edinburgh, by which nine persons were instantly killed and several severely injured, some of them fatally.

—The old wall of the Ferguson House, at Kansas City, Mo., fell on Sunday, crushing a frame house adjoining, and killing Mrs. Donahue and her daughter and Miss Kiley, and fatally injuring another daughter. A child, 2 years old, escaped injury.

—The doctors are not quite sure whether a young lady of Indianapolis is dead or not, and the family, instead of keeping her at home, have put her in an open coffin in a nice cool place in the receiving vault of the cemetery, where they go to see her every day.

—A new phase of the epizootic has made its appearance, only those horses being attacked who had the disease before. The symptoms are like those of paralysis or apoplexy, the horses attacked falling dead in their harness. Two cases are reported form Corry.

—A dispatch from Ironton, Ohio, states that on Saturday night, the 8th, the towboat Petrel struck a log near Hostelville, and turned over and floated down the stream. Captain McIlhane swam ashore, but was so thoroughly chilled that he died shortly afterwards. Three of her crew were drowned.

—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee met at Topeka, Kansas, on Friday last, and the drift of the testimony was decidedly against the accused. Representative York corroborated his former testimony, and made additional disclosures. Reporters were excluded from the hearing at this stage of the proceedings.

—The boiler of the agricultural works of Yates Brothers, near Havana, Illinois, exploded on Saturday afternoon, the 8th, demolishing the building in which it stood and some others adjoining. One of the proprietors was forced through the blank partition and terribly mangled, and his brother was badly scalded by the steam. Neither are expected to recover.

—Unexpectedly to the public, and his relatives, too, for that matter, the post-mortem examination of the remains of ex-Governor Geary discloses the fact that the sudden death of the late State Executive was not caused by heart disease, nor the affection of any other vital organ. Nervous prostration, say the physicians, suddenly snapped asunder the thread of life.

—Children suffer terribly from ear-ache when there is a simple and generally certain remedy. Take a piece of fat, salt pork, and make a plug half an inch long in such a shape that one end will fit in the ear like a cork, the other end large enough to keep it from slipping in. It gives relief in a few moments. If the piece is likely to drop out, tie a handkerchief over the ears.

—The bill abolishing the franking privilege has passed both houses of Congress. Nothing in the law will interfere with the free transmission of papers in the county in which they are printed; but they must be printed entirely in the county where published to retain this privilege. This is a discrimination against newspapers that have one side printed in the cities and the other at home.

—The genuine Salem article of witchcraft has been revived at Sullivan, Me., where a father, mother, and four children have been frantic for some four weeks over the supposition that their house is infested by witches, whom they declare to be some of their neighbors. To exorcise the evil spirits, they have broken up nearly all the furniture and dishes, and vary the exercise by shooting at imagined devils in the apple trees near the house.

—An old bog swamp at Embden, Me., on which nothing but bushes has grown for the past seventy-five years, was recently overflowed for mill purposes. Soon after the pond was raised large pine logs, sound and of the best quality, began to rise out of the mud, and it is estimated that 100,000 feet of prime lumber will be saved from this strange source. It is supposed that hundreds of years ago the beavers built a dam on the site of the present one, and that the water caused the destruction of the forest, with which the bog was then covered, and the subsequent preservation of the logs.

—Just at the conclusion of a recent circus performance in a North Carolina town, the clown stepped forward and informed the vast assembly that they had taken in about $600 that day—more money, he ventured to say, than any minister of the gospel in that county would receive for a year's service. He then plainly told them that a large portion of the audience were church members, who would plead their poverty when asked for money to support the gospel, and severely exposed their inconsistency. A few Sundays after he preached in the same community, and made a strong appeal for missions, when a collection was taken up amounting to $438.

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Are you depleted, drowsy, dull,

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday, - - - February 14, 1873.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Traps and Mishapsat and near Home.

—Snow several inches deep and still deepening.

—For prime fresh oysters in cans, go to M. L. Oatman's.

—Samuel Miller, of Johnstown, is in jail here on a charge of bigamy.

—To-morrow week will be a legal holiday—Birthington's washday.

—The Johnstown District Court bill has passed the House with amendments.

—In twelve more days the price of fish will be on the upward tendency. Lent, you know.

—Jefferson and Cameron counties have both recently decided against licenses by large majorities.

—Another daily paper is to be issued in Johnstown, commencing early in March. So says the *Democrat*.

—When you go to M. L. Oatman's to buy, always take the cash with you, for he don't sell goods on time.

—A fall of slate in a coal mine at Johnstown severely injured Richard George and Charles Caddy, on Monday last.

—Three more wind instruments have been ordered by Ebensburg's cornet band. Twelve and three make fifteen.

—The epizoo is reported to have cut about the earthly career of three fine horses near Carrolltown during the past week.

—The snow in this vicinity would make a modest newspaper subscriber. It "comes down" so frequently and so handsomely.

—More lumber, shook, railroad ties, etc., were brought into town on Thursday than you could "shake a stick at" for a month.

—M. L. Oatman claims the largest run of custom in Ebensburg, and declares that he sells goods lower than any other dealer in town.

—Who wants to buy the small-pox hospital in Altoona? It is for sale, and no doubt can be had at a very low mark—lock-mark.

—The Father Brown monument has been completed and will be set up in the Catholic cemetery at Summitville as soon as the weather permits.

—"Hickory" is the biggest "foo-foo" afore ground if he imagined we would quit his "balderdash," even if he had signed his real name to it.

—Don't forget that M. L. Oatman receives the ready cash from all who buy goods at his store. In selling goods, Oatman knows no to-morrow.

—Jackson Lamberson, contractor on the Huntingdon car shops, recently fell from the roof of one of the buildings, a distance of seventeen feet, receiving serious injuries.

—Mr. Wm. R. Geis and his estimable lady are on a visit from their present home in Salina, Kansas, to the old home of the former in Johnstown. Come this way, Billy.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* very irreverently dubs Rev. Curry, constitutional expounder from the Blair district, "the champion psalmist." The *Democrat* evidently does not wish to *curry* favor with that gentleman.

—A young man named McLaren, of New Castle, was killed on a railroad near Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday of last week. He was employed as a brakeman. His brother, also a brakeman, was killed on the Pa. R. R. about four months ago.

—A valuable long woolen shawl, barred red, white and green colors, was lost somewhere between this place and Carrolltown on Sunday last. The finder will be kindly rewarded by either leaving it at this office or sending notice of the fact to Mr. Mark McLaughlin, Cresson.

—A committee of the Y. M. C. A., of Johnstown will hold a meeting at the Presbyterian church in this place, commencing on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, and continuing through Thursday, and possibly Friday. The public are most earnestly and cordially invited to be present.

—Frank Gallagher, of Johnstown, was drowned while attempting to wade the Conemaugh river at McKeesport, on Wednesday week. He was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity at the time. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide to that effect.

—The natural voice of the editor of the Democratic *Voice* was heard in our sanctum on Wednesday. There is no more indefatigable or competent newspaper many above ground than Mr. Campbell, and for this, if for nothing else, he deserves abundant success, which he assures us is what the people of Johnstown are extending to him.

—From now until the first of April about the only opportunity will be afforded for securing first-class pictures at T. T. Spence's elegant photograph rooms. Mr. Spence has no superior as an artist, and what he does does perfectly and at fair prices. Call on him, for now is the time to secure the best specimens of his handiwork at lower rates than ever.

—The installation of the Rev. J. William Lee as pastor of the Presbyterian church will take place on next Tuesday afternoon, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. The Rev. David Harbison will preside; Rev. T. R. Ewing will preach the sermon; Rev. S. Miller Fleming charge the pastor, and the Rev. W. Davis charge the people. All are cordially invited.

—Our good friend, Mr. J. C. Stineman, of South Fork, is about erecting a new steam saw mill at that place, and expects to commence turning out the very best lumber in the very largest quantities about the first of April next. Mr. C. is one of the most enterprising and deserving men Cambria county can boast of, and we wish him good luck in all his undertakings.

—We have been reliably informed that a number of young ladies and gentlemen of Johnstown are making preparations to give a series of dramatic entertainments in the Opera House of that city, soon after Easter. We know the parties who have the enterprise in hand, and can truthfully say that they will give a good account of themselves when the time comes. More anon.

—The two men whom we noticed last week as having been brought to jail from Portage Station on a charge of aggravated assault and batter, are named respectively Wm. Burk and David Flenner. They are also suspected of having burglarized Bergoffle's store at Conemaugh, a short time ago, as some of the stolen clothing is said to have enveloped their persons at the time of their arrest.

—In the P. H. statement we have inadvertently omitted a debit of $1,000 and make the footing up $30,299.57 instead of $29,299.57. In this connection it may not be out of place to say that the Poor House is charged with warrants for orders, which is still unexpended, amounting in the aggregate to a sum sufficient to reduce the present debt to considerably less than one thousand dollars.

—It is not S. S., but Martin Bossart & Co. who have taken the well known Murray store, corner of Main and Franklin sts., Johnstown. Still, if they maintain the reputation of the establishment by selling the best of goods at the very lowest prices, and that they are fully determined to do, the name is not a matter of much moment. We advise all our friends to patronize the store under the new dispensation.

—We note in our obituary department the death of Mrs. Mary Bendon, of Gallitzin township, at the extraordinary age of 103 years. We have been unable to learn anything in regard to the life history of this remarkably aged woman, except that she was born somewhere in the eastern part of the State and has resided in Gallitzin twp. for about thirty years. She was no doubt the oldest resident of Cambria county, if not of the State. Mrs. Will. Connell, of this place, is a grand-daughter of the deceased.

—James Palmer, son of Wm. Palmer, formerly of Wilmore, subsequently of Johnstown, and now residing somewhere in the west, was so terribly injured, at Conemaugh, on Tuesday evening last, that he died at one o'clock the following morning. Mr. Palmer was employed as dispatcher at that point, and had just stepped from one of the locomotives, when another moving in the same direction struck, knocked him down, and passed over both of his legs, mangling them shockingly. He was buried at Summerhill yesterday.

—Frank Flenner, of Portage, this county, was killed on a log job near Osceola, Clearfield county, on Thursday of last week. The top of a falling tree struck him on the forehead and knocked out his brains, and, as we learn through our correspondent "Soltero," death resulted in ten hours after. The deceased had been in the employ of our friend and patron, Mr. J. M. Cyphers, who says that this is the first fatal accident that has occurred to any of his men during an experience of twenty-six years as a log contractor. The remains of young Flenner were brought home and interred in the Catholic cemetery at Wilmore on Sunday last.

—It was not possible for us to crowd in "Soltero's" letter this week, owing to its late reception. This extract, however, contains all that we did not have in type when the letter came to hand: "Our chirography is not worse than that of the late H. G. and yet your devil makes some mistakes, notwithstanding. Last week we were surprised and chagrined to read Ploffner for Plottner; and last fall when we chanced to dig a large hill of potatoes the *Freeman* had it 55 more than the actual number, 117. If your devil ain't more careful in future, we will do our level best to have him sent to the Legislature."

—Messrs. Akers & Baumer, next door to the Post Office, Johnstown, are going to slaughter the huge steer they had on exhibition at the Highland Agricultural Society's Fair, held in that place last fall, for Saturday, the 22nd of this month. This is by far the largest and fattest beef ever slaughtered in Cambria county. Weighing over 3,000 pounds live weight, it may well be called premium beef, having taken several premiums in Ohio, (where it was raised, and where it was purchased by our butcher friends, Messrs. A. & B.,) as well as the highest prize at the Fair at Johnstown last fall. Persons desiring a piece of this rare beef should send in their orders soon, so that they can be filled satisfactorily. Persons in this vicinity who send in their orders in time, can have their meat sent on Friday, so they will get it on Saturday morning, if they so wish.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY—*Witches on Broad Top.*—About one mile and a half from the village of Hopewell, in Broad Top township, Bedford county, resides a negro by the name of Samuel Hall, who owns a small farm and keeps several head of horses constantly about him. Hall, like quite a number of colored, and some that are not colored, individuals, has never provided half feed for his equine stock consequently they have been very poor—mere masses of skin and bones—and occasionally a horse would lie down and die for him. So frequently did this happen that Samuel came to the conclusion that his horses were bewitched. A week or two ago a poor, old, worn-out, half-starved creature became incapable of locomotion, and its superstitious owner conceived that he saw traces of witches. He determined that he would forever rid himself and his property of their presence. He, with assistance, succeeded in getting the miserable pile of bones out into a field; he then took and poured coal oil over its legs and body, piled a large pile of brush around it, set it on fire and burned up the living horse! He alleged that this is the course pursued in the South under similar circumstances. Several white men were present and did not interfere. Of course they are on a par with the negro. It is said that the noise made by the poor brute was so horrible that the men fled from the field. The matter was promptly brought to the attention of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and as we passed Saxton on last Saturday, an agent of the Society had the fiend under arrest and was forwarding him to Bedord.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

ENCOUNTER WITH A WILDCAT.—One of our subscribers informs us that about a week ago, a boy named Connor, of Susquehanna township, aged about twelve years, with his dog started in pursuit of "coons." Coming upon tracks of what he supposed to be one, he followed them for some distance, and finally treed the animal. Leaving the dog to watch at the tree, he went home and procured an axe with which to fall the tree. Returning to the place, he went to work and was not long in getting the tree down; the animal, which proved to be a very large wildcat, growling at him ferociously all the while. The tree fell and the dog made the attack, but the wildcat proved too powerful, when the little fellow went to the assistance of his dog and the wildcat turned on him, but by kicking he succeeded in keeping the animal off until the dog again renewed the attack. The little fellow, realizing his situation to some extent, pulled out his pen-knife and rushed upon the ferocious animal and plunged the knife into its throat, killing it instantly. Not until he took it home did he know what kind of an animal it was nor the danger he was in. The wildcat was an extraordinary large one, and the only wonder is that it did not tear him to pieces.—*Herald.*

THE ELECTION NEXT FRIDAY.—On next Friday a question of vast importance to the interests of the people of Cambria county will be submitted to them for their decision at the ballot-box. We refer of course to what is called the Local Option law, or, in other words, the question whether hereafter the Court of Quarter Sessions shall or shall not be authorized to grant license for the sale of intoxicating liquors. When the act was before the Legislature at its session last winter, we took occasion to express our views in reference to the policy of all legislation of this character, and it is not necessary that we should now repeat them. The question is now to be decided by the people of the county, and as they are supposed to be the source of all power, their decision will be final and conclusive—at least for three years. Every man is or ought to be competent to decide this question intelligently for himself. Anything that we might say, therefore, could not change the popular result. As the people vote, so will the question of license for the next three years in this county stand or fall.

SPECIAL COURT DOINGS.—A special term of Court, for the trial of civil suits is now in session in this place. We append a report of the proceedings up to Thursday noon:

Rodelheim & Affelder vs. F. P. Tierney and James Null, Garnishees of F. C. Platt. Attachment in execution. Verdict in favor of the Garnishees.

C. Emerson vs. Jacob Fronheiser. Summons case. Jury certify a balance due the defendant by plaintiff of $100.

Samuel Milliken vs. Mathew Cowan and others. Debt on estrepment bond. Verdict for plaintiff for $872.

James Hawks vs. Peter McAleer. Assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for $388.50.

James P. McCance vs. John E. McMullen. Trespass. Verdict for defendant.

Rich'd E. Jones vs. David Powell. Slander. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $500.

Local Correspondence.

SOMEWHERE, Feb. 11, 1873.

Mr. Editor.—One of your large manufacturing establishments—the overseer I mean—has offered me *twelve cents* a day if I go to work. This is good wages. I could buy a pound of rice, a pint of milk, and a cat for this, which would be more than I could eat in one day; but I don't need to work. I want to learn. I have gold enough. I want knowledge, which is worth as much as gold.

I am greatly puzzled with your language. It is worse than ours. How do you pronounce "*ough*" in the words though, through thought, slough, hough and enough? That's *enough* for me of your language. What does *verstay* and *ipse dixit* mean? Cannot I spell feast, feest, fiest, feste, feeste, or fest? Doesn't eat spell (sat) and con (son)? Why do you sound the h before w in the words where, when, why, etc.?

Your society here puzzles me more than your language. The rich and the poor, the ruler, officer, priest, merchant and laborer dress all alike, and mix all together. How is this? Why I saw a merchant, a preacher, a policeman and a nigger all drinking whiskey together. This cannot be done in my country.

But your religion puzzles me most of all. I went into a temple on last Sunday and the priest kept shaking his fists and clapping his hands at me all the time. And I didn't see a single idol in all that temple. This is funnee!

I like some of your inventions very much, especially steam. I bottled a quart of steam to send home, but before I got it to Adams' Express, it turned into a spirit. I couldn't see it. What is steam?

I don't like the big feet of the ladies in your country. I saw one female buying No. 7 shoes one day. If we had such women they would be killed according to law.

You don't punish your prisoners very much here. It seems to me I would like to be a prisoner in this country. You feed them like other people, and give them a nice house to live in. We kill them. Your *poor, too*, live much well, and fifty of them are as expensive and costs as much as all our government. But I must close. PO YANG.

N. B.—Thermometer down to Cicero this morning. P. Y.

Votes and Taxes.

ED. FREEMAN:—Permit me a small space in your columns, that I may say a word concerning "Local Option."

Taxpayer, how will you vote—for or against liscense? If against, why? To prevent whiskey drinking? Doubtless! So should we, if the result would be such. But will it? It never has. Massachusetts, the great anti-liquor centre and agitator, proves the futility of "no license" laws. Everywhere that it has been tried it has been found ineffectual for the purpose designed, the invariable result being *no decrease in the consumption of liquors* on the one hand, while taxation has been *greatly increased on the other.*

Look at our own case. Now we have a large revenue paid by liquor sellers, which, if no license is allowed, will be taken off them, and as it *must be raised*, it will be obtained in the shape of additional taxes levied upon the farmer, the artizan and the laborer. Then, taxpaying voter, vote *for license* and keep down the taxes. Consult your own interests. LOW TAXES.

White Township, Feb. 11, 1873.

Letter from the West.

HASTINGS, NEB., Feb. 3, 1873.

DEAR FREEMAN.—After coasting about for some time, I have at last come to in the bell-wether town of the "Plains," i. e., Hastings, Nebraska.

I don't suppose, if you would go from Ebensburg to San Francisco, that you would find a livelier town, or one with better prospects, than this. Situated in the midst of an agricultural region that is not surpassed anywhere—in the world, and at the junction of two of the most important railroads in the west, I think that in a short time you will find as lively a town as can anywhere be found. There is another railroad in process of erection. Immediately south of here, at a post-office called Spring Ranch, there are several citizens who formerly lived near Ebensburg, and immediately south of here there is a large Welsh settlement which will probably cap anything that there is in this country. That is near Harvard, in Clay county. There is any amount of cheap lands around here on very favorable terms, and I think that some homesteads can yet be procured not far from here, though I don't think that they will remain very long in market, as there appears to be a rush gathering to come out here. I find by letters from Illinois that there will be the greatest migration ever known in the history of the State.

The weather has been comparatively mild here to what it has been in other sections of the country.

Our Legislature is in session now and we expect some healthy legislation.

I would be very glad to see some of my old neighbors out here on the healthy prairies of Nebraska, and especially at Hastings.

J. H. ROSE.

CONSUMPTION—KNOW ITS DANGER.—The old and worn-out treatment of the past has been next to useless in the Cure of Consumption. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is almost a specific for the disease. It is a specific if taken in time, and long enough to renew the blood and the life. The chronic invalid will grow strong during its use; the cough will gradually diminish; the exhausting night sweats will cease; the functions of nature will assume their wonted action, and health and joy will return. These are plain facts. Let those interested act, and they will get well.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. An essay free by mail.—Price of Lung Cure, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen.

THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT of all who have used or witnessed the operation of the DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE, is that it is the best ever offered in the market.

It lacks none of the good qualities of other machines, and its range of capacity is truly wonderful.

We would call the attention of all in want of a first class machine to the advertisement of the Domestic in another column.

RIGHT under his nose, the thing that he blows, wherever he goes, as every man knows, he carries an open sesame for all kinds of provisions. It is well therefore for every man to know that E. J. Mills' flour, feed and provision store is the right place to buy almost everything comprised in the single word "grub," for no dealer keeps better articles in his line or sells at lower prices.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—The man who makes known his business properly, attends to it properly, and deals with his customers properly, never fails to succeed. Such a man is Geo. Huntley, who sells as much in the way of hardware, tinware, and other goods in his line, as any like dealer in Cambria, to say the least. The Ebensburg house-furnishing depot is the right place to buy cheap.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.—Myers & Lloyd have more goods and less money than they want at this particular juncture, and therefore propose to take as much of the latter commodity in exchange for the former as sensible people are willing to bring them, and guarantee unprecedented bargains in every instance. Now is the time to see if they will do it.

THAT'S SO.—There's a shady side to life and a sunny side as well, and 'tis for every one to say on which he'd choose to dwell.—There is a stock of clothing, as fine as ever seen, at Jas. J. Murphy's famous store, and if you don't buy there you're awful green. Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clintonstreet, Johnstown.

THAT'S SO, TOO.—The clouds may wear their saddest robes, the sun refuse to smile, and sorrow with her troop of ills may threaten us a while. Yet still we can sweet solace find at S. J. Hess & Bro.'s far-famed store, where clothing fine of every kind can be bought cheaper than e'er before. 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown, are the right numbers to call at when rare bargains in clothing are sought for.

THE cheerful heart has always power a sunbeam to provide, and only those whose souls are dark dwell on the shady side. Still it don't make any "biff o' ditterence" to Harry Mayer which side people dwell on, or whether they dwell on any side or not, so as he can give him a call soon and buy all the clothing they need at *first cost*, as he is desirous of going west in the spring and wants to sell off his stock right away. Under the Opera House, Main street, Johnstown, is the place where, until he goes west, you will find Harry Mayer.

FURS AT COST.—I. T. Coppock, who has one of the finest dry goods and dress goods establishments in the state, located, as our readers well know, at 212 Main street, Johnstown, is now closing out his stock of elegant and valuable furs at first cost. There is no deception in this announcement, and ladies everywhere who can possibly do so should not fail to give him a call, and if they don't want furs, they will find many other articles, well worth buying at the low prices which he asks for them.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. 11zw.1

HYMENEAL.

EYER—RITTER.—Married, at the residence of the bride in this place, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. J. William Edie, Mr. Wm. Eyer, son of Rev. W. J. Eyer, of Cattawissa, Pa., and Miss Mollie Ritter, of Ebensburg.

When about to put our paper to press we were gladdened by the reception of a generous supply of luscious cake from the above named happy couple. Want of space forbids a more extended acknowledgment than a mere return of thanks and the expression of our best wishes for a long, prosperous and joyous life to the newly wedded pair.

FAGAN—BURKHOLDER.—Married, at St. John's (Catholic) parsonage, Altoona, on the —d inst., by Very Rev. J. Tuigg, Mr. Wm. Fagan, jr., of this place, and Miss Annie Burkholder, of Altoona.

WILLOUER—McCOY.—Married, on the 8th inst., in Johnstown, by Rev. Father Gallagher, Mr. George Willouer and Miss Annie McCoy, all of that place.

KEHLE—SNYDER.—Married, January 26th, at the parsonage, Wilmore, by Rev. S. Croft, Mr. Joseph Kehle and Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, both of this county.

MAHAN—REESE.—Married, in Blacklick township, on the 6th inst., by E. Rowland, Esq., Mr. Thos. Mahan and Miss Eliza J. Reese, all of that township.

LONG—STIFFLER.—Married, in Hollidaysburg, on the 5th instant, by Rev. Lloyd Knight, Mr. Alexander Long, of Blair county, and Miss Lizzie J. Stiffler, of this county.

OBITUARY.

DEVINE.—Died, in this place, on Tuesday morning last, Miss Rosanna L., eldest daughter of H. C. and Catharine Devine, aged 19 years and 11 days; and on Wednesday night, 12th inst., Juniata, fourth daughter of the same parents, aged 13 years and 10 months.

Two more victims of that dread disease, diptheria, and another family deeply and doubly bereaved by the hand of death. Both of the deceased were estimable and promising young ladies, and their untimely deaths have not only moved to deepest sympathy the hearts of our people, but have left a void in the family circle which will throughout life serve to remind the poor stricken mother especially of the great bereavement which like a dark pall has overshadowed her household. May He who doeth all things well mercifully vouchsafe comfort and consolation to the bereaved ones. Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock.

STINEMAN.—Died, at Summerhill, on the 22d ult., after a long illness, Mr. Jacob Stineman, aged about 65 years.

The deceased was born and reared in this county, and no man within its limits was more highly esteemed for his honesty, integrity and kindly disposition.

SNYDER.—Died, in Carrolltown, on Friday last, Josephine, daughter of George and Lizzie Snyder, aged 2 years.

BENDON.—Died, in Gallitzin twp., on Tuesday last, Mrs Mary Bendon, aged about 103 years.

Estate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Jacob Stineman, late of Croyle township, Cambria county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JACOB C. STINEMAN.

South Fork, Feb. 14, 1873.-5t.* Executor.

Estate Notice.

HAVING been granted Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Raylor, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

MARGARET RAYLOR, } Adm'x.
SARAH E. SCANLAN, }

Allegheny Twp., Feb. 11, 1873.-2t.

Auditor's Notice.

John Thomas' use, } Common Pleas of Cam-
Vs. } bria Co.—No. 5, Dec. T.,
Burket & Rhodes. } 1872. *Vend. Ex.*

And now, Feb. 11th, 1873, on motion of W. H. Rose, Esq., D. Litton appointed an Auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from sale of defendants' real estate. J. K. HITE, Prothy.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in the Borough of Johnstown, on *Saturday, March* 1st, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. JNO. P. LINTON, Auditor.

Johnstown, Feb. 14, 1873.-3t.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Benford House, in Johnstown, on **Saturday, the 1st day of March next**, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of John Flanagan, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Third Ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, fronting 100 feet, more or less, on Main street, adjoining lot of Jacob Grunaling et. al., on the west, heirs of D. Kiefer on the north, and Fourth alley on the east, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame stable, and wood shed—now in the occupancy of John Flanagan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jas. E. Neason, Francis O'Friel and W. D. McClelland, Commissioners of Cambria county.

W. B. ROBACKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 10, 1873.

STORE GOODS at PRIVATE SALE

And Store House on Lease.

THE subscribers offer at private sale their entire stock of merchandise and will lease their Store House, &c., for a term of years. Said property is in St. Lawrence Church, Cambria Co., and has done a good business. The ill health of the senior partner is the only reason for wishing to sell. No better location in the county for a country store. If not disposed of by the first day of April next, we will want a good man to sell goods for us—one who can speak German and come well recommended.—None other need apply. Good wages will be given to a good man. Apply to W. & S. DUCKEY & SON, at Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa.

W. & S. DUCKEY & SON.

St. Lawrence, Feb. 14, 1873.-3m.

NOTICE.—We have no authorized agent doing business for us in Cambria county or elsewhere.

Trial List.

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, for Cambria county, commencing on Monday, 3d day of March, A. D. 1873.

FIRST WEEK.

Milliken ..... vs. Cowan.
Fry ..... vs. Little & Troxell.
Garn ..... vs. Griffith.
Ake ..... vs. Lloyd & Co., for use.

SECOND WEEK.

Krise et al ..... vs. Hipps & Lloyd
Jones' Heirs ..... vs. L. Donin et al
McGonigle's Exec'r ..... vs. Thomas Roop
Rodelheimer & Affelder ..... vs. Platt
Everett ..... vs. Adams et al
Murphy ..... vs. Nutter
Bridesburg Mfg. Co.,
Endorsees ..... vs. Frederick Kring
Nutter ..... vs. Weakland & Saupp
O'Connell ..... vs. Cresswell
Jacoby ..... vs. Fend
McGuire ..... vs. Wharton
Thomas ..... vs. Horne
Boers ..... vs. Apple
Beers ..... vs. Apple & Bayers
Helfrich ..... vs. Hipps & Lloyd

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 3, 1873.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, THE 3D DAY OF MARCH next, at one o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Edward A. Quintard and Oliver Hoyt, of, in and to the following tracts of land. Situate in White township, Cambria county, warranted in the name of Benjamin F. Bell; surveyed 19th September, 1856, on warrant of 5th December, 1855; adjoining surveys in names of John Hollen, Levi Beers, Westly Scott, Simon Walker, and others; containing 418 acres and 106 perches, and allowance, more or less, about 4 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a log house now in the occupancy of Hugh Hollen.

ALSO, all that certain tract of land situate in White township, Cambria county, surveyed on warrant to Westly Scott, adjoining tracts in names of Benjamin F. Bell, Levi Beers, and others; warrant dated 16th November, 1854, surveyed 19th September, 1856, containing 51 acres, more or less, unimproved.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Benjamin F. Bell.

ALSO, all that certain tract of land situate in White township, Cambria county, surveyed on warrant to Levi Beers, adjoining lands of Daniel Hollen, Benjamin F. Bell, Westly Scott, and others, containing 102 acres and 80 perches, and allowance, more or less, unimproved; surveyed September 18th, 1856.

ALSO, all that certain tract of land situate in White township, Cambria county, surveyed on warrant to John Hollen, adjoining tracts in names of Benjamin F. Bell, the heirs of Daniel Hollen, Edward Shoemaker, Patrick Strond, and others; warrant dated December 4th, 1855, surveyed September 18th, 1856; containing 100 acres, more or less, improved.

ALSO, all that certain tract of land in White township, Cambria county, surveyed on warrant to Edward Shoemaker; warrant dated 15th January, 1853; surveyed Feb. 4th, 1853; adjoining lands in name of Pat'k Strond, William Speyed, and others; containing 161 acres and 118 perches, more or less, unimproved.

ALSO, all that certain tract of land situate in White township, Cambria county, surveyed on warrant to John Hollen, dated January 18th, 1853; adjoining tracts in the names of Jacob Cordes, John Hollen, Richardson & Co., Martha C. Wilson, and others, containing 433 acres and 126 perches, more or less, unimproved.

ALSO, all that certain tract of land situate in White township, Cambria county, surveyed October 1st, 1855, on warrant to John Hollen, dated January 18th, 1853; adjoining lands of Thomas Lilly, John Baker, and others, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared; having thereon erected a two story plank house and log barn; now in the occupancy of Francis Delozier. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Cambria county.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Chas. Kennedy, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Barr township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of James Luckett, Henry Krumenacher, and others, containing 75 acres, more or less, about 10 acres of which are cleared; not now occupied.—Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Campbell, for use of Lloyd & Co. W. B. ROBACKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 12, 1873.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y OF CAMBRIA CO.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN'Y 18th, 1873.

Amount insured, per last report		$ 881,375 15
" " since last report		204,948 52
		$1,086,323 67
Amount surrendered and cancelled		153,034 32
		$933,289 45
Amount of Premium Notes in force at time of last report	$ 89,415 44	
Am't of Notes taken since last report	21,667 34	
	$111,322 08	
Amount expired and cancelled	18,778 77	
Total amount in force	92,054 21	
No. of Policies issued during year	157	
No. of Policies now in force	804	

DOES J. LLOYD, Treasurer and Receiver of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria county for the year ending January 18, 1873.

Dr.

To balance on hand at last settlement		$ 137 57
" amount of Duplicate No. 3		3,568 41
" Borough Bonds redeemed		500 00
" amount of interest received		91 00
" amount of per centage		925 70
		$5,122 48

Cr.

By amount to Mary O. Hughes	$1,200 00	
" " " Mrs. E. Lemon	45 00	
" " " John Kerst	15 00	
" " " George Gould	2 53	
" " " George Kane	1 60	
" " " Evan J. Evans	300 00	1,562 06
		$3,570 40
By Secretary's fees	$ 78 80	
" Treasurer's salary	80 00	
" Rent	40 00	
" Ex. Commission	114 50	
" Stamps	14 80	
" Postage	3 00	
" Fuel and Light	10 00	
" Officers' Fees	51 00	
" Printing	24 50	418 05
		$3,154 35
By Commission on Assessment	175 42	
" Exonerations	59 00	
" Expenses	8 00	242 44
Balance in hands of Treasurer		$2,911 91
County Bonds		3000

Approved by the Executive Committee.

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that petitions for Tavern and Eating House license have been filed by the following named persons, and will be presented at the March Term of Court:

TAVERN LICENSES.

Barr Township—Nicholas Lambour.
Chest Township—Baltzer Helfrich.
Croyle Township—Frank Kurtz.
Carrolltown Borough—Dominick Eger, Edw. L. Bender, John W. Sharbaugh.
Carroll Township—Thomas J. Weakland.
Conemaugh Borough—Christian Davis, Geo. Kurtz, Lawrence Risch, 2d ward.
East Conemaugh Borough—Leonard Kist.
Ebensburg—J. A. Blair, Henry Foster, west ward.
Gallitzin Township—Anthony McGinn.
Johnstown—Wm. Wilhelm, 1st ward; John Swartzman, John Raab, George Kurtz, Joseph Sieg, baker, John Seiffenmayer, 3d ward; H. Wellner, John Coad, 2d ward; John Karr, John Schwarz, Philip Hatzlinger, John Bending, Joseph Boxler, Henry Fritz, Geo. Raab, Charles Zimmerman, Thomas S. Davis, Charles Wehn, Gde. Wolf, John Sprinkle, Patrick O'Connell, Jr., Hannan, 5th ward; August Wiegand, 5th ward.
Susquehanna Township—P. W. Helfrich.
Summerhill Township—Michael Gallis.
Washington Township—Jacob Riehl, Annie Murphy, Otho Holly, Jenny Mariz.
Wilmore Borough—Joseph Horner.
Yoder Township—Jacob Ream.

EATING HOUSE LICENSES.

Croyle Township—Peter Crown.
Summitville Borough—James M. Bradley.

J. K. HITE, Clerk.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1873

Executors' Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the office of Henry Scanlan, Esq., in Carrolltown, on **saturday, the 1st day of March next**, the following Real Estate: ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE OF LAND, situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Wm. Weakland, John Bearer, Esq., heirs of Richard Nagle, and others, containing 112 Acres, 60 Acres being cleared, under fence, and in excellent farming condition. The balance is well timbered. The improvements are a two story Log House and a Bank Barn. Title indisputible and possession given immediately.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth in hand and balance in three equal annual payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage of purchaser.

JOHN MANNION,
HENRY SCANLAN,

Executors of Michael Cunningham, dec'd.

Feb. 7, 1873.-4t.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!! We will pay all Agents $40 per week in Cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

$5 to $25 per Day—Agents Wanted to sell a Beautiful Portrait, in oil colors, of the Hero of Gettysburg, the late Maj. Gen. GEO. G. MEADE. Send $1 for one, or 25 cts. for sample. CROSSCUP & WEST, 58 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

GLITCH'S Imperial Russian Mustard.—Wholesale to the trade. Single can sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$1,000 REWARD. For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00.

SEND 25 CENTS FOR THE

ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE,

A book of 128 pages, showing how, when and where to advertise, and containing a list of nearly 3,000 newspapers, with much other information of interest to advertisers. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York.

Agents Wanted!

TO SELL THE

LIGHT RUNNING

"DOMESTIC"

SEWING MACHINE!

ABOUT

10,000

Sold last year;

ABOUT

60,000

This year;

And now being Sold at the rate of

75,000

A YEAR.

The "Domestic" supersedes others because it surpasses them in the every day service it renders, both in the work-shop and family; and because it is equally useful for VERY FINE and VERY HEAVY WORK.

A Machine will be furnished (for trial) to responsible parties with an instructor (without charge) upon application at our

Warerooms, 24 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.

The "DOMESTIC" *has taken more Premiums this season than any other Machine*, and is specially recommended for Family use and Manufacturers. It is simple in construction, noiseless and easily run. A large stock of Thread, Silks, &c., always on hand. Address,

THE "DOMESTIC" S. M. COMPANY,
Dec. 27-69m. 24 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

SAMPLE STREET,

Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Ebensburg and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,

Spring Wagons, Sleighs,

And all other description of Work in that line.

Employing none but skillful workm

A YEAR OF DISASTER.

EARTHQUAKE, VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS, FLOODS AND PESTILENCE.

On January 4, 1872, there were violent thunder storms, with shock of earthquake, in England; 16th, the great earthquake at Shemacha, Caucasus, occurred, killing 127 people, wounding 44, and destroying the city; 16th, there were reported terrible floods in England which caused immense losses of property. The next day began the great and famous snow blockade on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The latter part of January and the beginning of February were extremely cold and many persons in the Northwest died from exposure. February 8, three persons were killed in Utah by enormous snow slides 2,000 feet in height; the 14th, a frightful storm in the Northwest, 800 cars blockaded, and many persons reported as perishing from cold. March, 30 snow-drifts were reported in Nova Scotia thirty feet deep; 26th and following days, several shocks of earthquake were felt in California; 1,500 miles of country were shaken, 40 people killed, and 100 wounded. Oaxaca, Mexico, was visited by an earthquake, by which 2,60 persons were killed. An eruption of Vesuvious—the most terrible for two centuries—occurred on the 25th to 27th causing the death of 200 persons.—June 8, a great tornado occurred in Ohio, by with 160 houses were blown down and 60 persons more or less injured. The Summer in the Northern States was charneterized by the intense heat which occurred at short intervals and continued long. The first snow fell at Blandford, Mass., on the 31st of August. September 28, Osceola Ark., was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, and the following day there were great gales and immense loss of property on the Lakes. October 24, disastrous freshets on the river Po, in Italy, rendered 60,60 families homeless. On November 13 and 14, terrible gales in the Baltic and North seas; eighty ships and hundreds of lives reported lost; the damage between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000; 20th, great gales on the English coast, causing great damage; December 4, Po again flooded; 8th to 19th, hurricane in England and Ireland; towns flooded and 449 lives reported lost in ten days; 19th, the Seine overflowed and Paris was partly under water; 22d, the greatest inundation of the Thames in twenty years occurred at London; 26th, great snow storm in New York; travel almost stopped. The following days the storm continued in the West.

January 1 to 8, 140 persons died of small pox in Philadelphia; small pox reported as spreading in all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland. March 22, small pox in New York and vicinity. April 5, 43 persons reported as dying in a week of small pox in Montreal. June 11, cholera appears in Southern Russia. Week ending July 6, 1,569 persons died from the effects of the terrible heat in New York; 10th, rinderpest attacks the herds of England; 20th cholera spreading in Central and Southern Russia. August 20th, cholera in India and West Russia. September 17th, fatal cattle plague appears in Nevada. October 1st, the great horse plague appears in Ontario, Canada, and in the two months following is said to have attacked 5,000,000 horses: 19th, 3,000,000 of persons said to have died of famine and plague in Persia; 25th, 20,000 horses sick of the epizootic in New York—the following days witnessed a great mortality among the sick ones; 30th, cholera appears in East Prussia, Hungary and Ireland.—November 2, the horse plague reaches England; 3d, cholera in Vienna; Prague and Berlin, 18th, 80,000 Russians have died since January 1, of cholera.

A HOT IRON MAKES TROUBLE IN A BED.—The intense cold of the last few nights has greatly worried a married couple in the West End, and the retirement to bed at night was a matter of much discomfort. A few evenings ago the wife hit upon having a heated brick at their feet, and this not being easily accessible, substituted a well warmed flat iron, snugly enwrapped in newspapers, and that within a fragment of an old dress. The experiment was a charmed success at first. "This is cozy," murmured the wife, as her little "tosies" barely touched the package. "First rate," ejaculated the husband, and he rested his broad heels plump upon this cheaply prepared warming pan. "I say, wife, keep this thing up all winter." "Very well, my dear," and then followed in quick time the heavy nasal note and delicate snore, showing husband and wife sound asleep. Little imagined they that a volcano was "stirring the stew" at the foot of that bed. Unconsciously the lady's toes touched the hot bundle, grown doubly hot during their short nap, and after a short nudge with her elbow upon her other half, she fairly screamed, "What is the matter with that iron?" "Eh? Iron?" and plank went his left foot on the article in question. It rested there briefly. With a curse and a tremendous kick the bed clothes were heaved high in the air, and he tarried not in a hasty scramble to the floor. The wife followed, landing on her head and shoulders; a dense smoke shot up, succeeded instantly by a flame, showing the dress and paper on fire! The husband kicked at the burning mass, struck with his hand, and finally knocked it to the floor. There was a scramble to prevent the carpet from burning, and when ended the husband was severely scorched on the hands, besides a burning, flying fragment of paper had damaged his hair. The wife, poor thing, was paralyzed with terror while all this row lasted, and it was unanimously agreed, after quiet was restored, that hot irons were not such a cosy comfort after all, and that it wasn't necessary to keep this thing up all winter."—*Indianapolis News.*

SUGAR STIRRED DRY.—Give me good syrup and I will make 200 pounds of dry sugar in a day. I will put syrup enough for 25 or 30 pounds into a five pail kettle; rub the kettle round the top with lard; use lard to keep it from running over and it will require but little stirring. Boil it fast. To know when it is done take a little on a slice and stir; if it grains quick, and is as hot as you can hold it in your mouth it is done. Take it off and turn into a large tray or trough. Put another batch, boiling hot, from another kettle or boiler into the kettle just emptied and proceed as before. Stir the batch in the tray with a new hoe; when it grains you can rub it as fine as you would mortar for plaster. It is much less labor to stir with a hoe than with a slice.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

A WIFE of nearly ten years, having given her servant a holiday, was attending to culinary matters herself, and hearing her husband coming into the kitchen, thought she would surprise him as soon as he entered the door by throwing her hands over his eyes and imprinting a kiss on his brow, as in the days of the honeymoon. The husband returned the salute with interest, and asked, as he disengaged her hands, "Mary, darling, where is your mistress?" The wife discharged "Mary, darling," the next day, and has adopted a new plan of "surprising" her husband.—*Lancaster Express.*

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms, in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solic [June11-tf]

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,

From the 19th day of January, A. D. 1872, to the 15th day of January, A. D. 1873, inclusive.

1872. John Cox, Esq., Treasurer. 1872.

DR.

To amount received from William Linton, late Treasurer,	$7,925 80
To amount County Tax on Seated and Unseated Lands,	3,311 48
To amount Poor Tax do. do.	729 23
" " Road " do. do.	2,937 46
" " School Tax do. do.	3,819 24
" " Boro' Tax do. do.	12 95
" " Bounty " do. do.	429 08
" " from sale of Co. Bonds rec'd from R. P. Linton, former Sheriff,	4,602 58
To amount rec'd from Wm. Headrick, Taxes returned,	21 00
To amount rec'd from J. A. Fagan, rent for Court House,	1 70
To amount rec'd from J. E. Scanlan, in Com'th vs. Shearer,	15 00
To amount rec'd from P. Mealy, Tax exonerated,	143 08
To amount rec'd from J. E. Scanlan, rent of old jail,	83
To amount rec'd from J. S. Rhey, in Cambria Co. vs. Ryder,	125 00
To amount rec'd from J. S. Rhey, in Cambria Co. vs. Flanagan,	102 18
To amount rec'd from redemption of lands,	108 93
To amount of County Tax received from Collectors,	365 58
To amount of Poor Tax do. do.	34,217 39
	10,543 19
Total,	$69,402 69

CR.

By amount paid Assessors,	$1,014 56
" " " Attorney fees,	150 00
" " " Architect,	650 00
" " " County Auditors	320 00
" " " State Auditors	48 00
" " " Bridges,	500 00
" " " Bounty,	398 78
" " " Commissioners— J. E. Noonan, $331.00 / F. O'Friel, 583.00 / W. D. McLelland, 532.60	1,446 60
By amount paid County Clerk,	617 50
" " " Counsel,	224 40
" " " Court House,	148 76
" " " Court Crier,	110 25
" " " Constables,	987 25
" " " Crim'l Prosec'ns,	2,013 31
" " " District Court,	1,000 00
" " " Deficiency State Tax,	1,322 55
" " " Elections,	2,872 76
" " " Fuel,	328 67
" " " Freight	7 30
" " " Fox and Wild Cat Scalps,	290 45
" " " Insurance	31 75
" " " Inquisitions	305 10
" " " Grand Jurors	520 43
" " " Traverse Jurors	2,698 17
" " " Talesmen	52 50
" " " Jury Commis'rs	76 11
" " " Jail and Jailor	1,844 60
" " " Janitor	200 60
" " " Miscellaneous	121 30
" " " New Twp. Surv'y	184 00
" " " New Jail	15,279 73
" " " Prothonotary	846 75
" " " Court Reporter	192 92
" " " Poor House	11,272 42
" " " P. H. Directors	300 00
" " " Postage	11 51
" " " Printing	572 75
" " " Probates	127 55
" " " Records for C. H.	88 59
" " " Registry	544 22
" " " Road Views	287 85
" " " Refunding	310 10
" " " Schools	1,702 97
" " " Supervisors	1,414 87
" " " Sheriff	154 48
" " " Tipstave	73 50
" " " West'n Penitent'y	648 37
" " " County Bonds redeemed	2,200 00
" " " Interest	4,088 00
" " " Teachers' Inst'te	73 74
" " " Redemp'n Lands	114 27
" " " Eighty two Deeds to County	255 84
" " " for advertising 20 Tracts of Land at 50 cts. each	10 00
" Treasurer's commission	1,393 66
" Balance in Treasurer's hands	7,348 41
Total,	$69,402 69

Commissions allowed Collectors for 1871 and previous years on County and Poor Taxes,	$3,061 14
Exonerations allowed Collectors for 1872 and previous years on County and Poor Taxes,	2,201 83

AMOUNT DUE CAMBRIA COUNTY FROM JUDGMENTS.

John Kinney, debt, interest and costs,	$ 88 64
M. Trenkly, debt and interest	84 80
C. Schnepf, debt and interest	122 93
G. W. Oatman, debt and interest	298 33
B. McDermitt, debt and interest	327 09
Evans & Davis, debt and interest	107 23
John Christauz and sureties, debt and interest	276 49
John Flanagan and sureties, debt and interest	1,652 69
W. J. Headrick, (since paid)	1,428 10
F. Delozier, debt and interest	1,085 70
Joseph Dunlap, debt and interest	54 26

ASSETS.

Due from Judgments	$ 5,525 66
Due from Collectors	29,541 49
Due from Sheriff	21 47
Cash in Treasurer's hands	7,348 41
Debt of County January 1st, 1873,	37,910 44
Total,	$80,347 47

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Orders	$ 382 08
Outstanding County Bonds	70,600 00
Commissions due Collectors	2,878 00
Amount due Poor House	2,733 28
Amount due Townships and Boroughs on Road, School, Borough and Bounty Taxes,	3,753 11
Total,	$80,347 44

OUTSTANDING DEBTS due from Collectors for 1872 and previous years:

1869.	Co. Tax.	State.	Poor.
Thomas M'Kernan, Cambria borough, 1870.		$26 60	
A. J. Stolte, Carrolltown borough,	$6 78		$1 67
Jas. Dick, Coopersdale borough,		1 92	
George Orris, Richland township, 1871.		11 92	
Lawrence Schroth, Carrolltown boro,	24 58		
H. Riblett, Franklin borough,	4 56		
M. McGahey, Munster township, 1872.	4 89		
James Costlow, Adams township,	670 34	118 94	
Thos. Adams, Allegheny township,	973 88	218 78	
*John Ferguson, Blacklick twp.,	300 46	75 36	30 92
J. H. Hughes, Cambria township,	1,242 59	275 55	
P. Markey, Cambria borough,	588 48	134 39	
Jos. Gautner, Carroll township,	1,291 54	195 10	83 60
Francis Flick, Carrolltown borough,	249 75	74 01	
M. E. Deitrich, Chest township,	521 39	166 94	
Jacob Wagner, Ch'st Springs borough,	224 63	94 05	
Thos. Wilt, Clearfield township,	976 82	269 80	
Wm. Krise, Coopersdale borough,	235 32	87 87	12 91
J. C. Berner, Conemaugh township,	198 79	53 72	
P. Murray, Conemaugh borough,	526 34	65 95	
P. Bracken, E. Conemaugh borough,	80 34	51 81	
S. Pringle, Croyle township,	317 41	41 03	
Wm. Davis, Ebensburg borough,	239 70		
S. Dunmire, Franklin borough,	168 24	56 37	
Geo. Gutwalt, Galitzin township,	479 28	66 06	
C. Snyder, Jackson township,	591 91	155 71	
James King, Johnstown borough,	2,445 94	312 78	131 77
F. X. Haid, Loretto borough,	234 45	75 35	
P. Rodgers, Millville borough,	4,463 74	1,386 33	80 54
Wm. B. Diver, Munster township,	389 14	83 82	
M. McGee, Prospect borough,	44 48	7 25	11 37
Isaac Horner, Richland township,	292 01		
John Ryder, Summerhill township,	676 57	204 20	27 88
J. W. Condon, Summitville borough,	31 13		
S. J. Luther, Susquehanna twp.,	670 53	190 66	
*John Snyder, Taylor township,	932 17	268 01	
Wm. Piley, Washington township,	749 96	130 81	
Jno. Gwynn, White township,	1,092 37	393 09	46 78
G. W. Settlemoyer, Wilmore bor.,	288 96	108 50	16 12
Daniel Berthhold, Woodvale bor.,	600 00	183 82	14 71
Jas. Burns, Yoder township,	755 34	200 91	36 25

*Since paid in part. †Since paid in full.

REMARKS.—The amounts published as against the following Collectors, viz: P. Rodgers, Jas. King, P. Murray, P. Markey, James Burns, B. Bracken, S. Dunmire, D. Berthold, and John Snyder, are partly held in litigation by the Cambria Iron Company.

We, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria county, do respectfully report that we have carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of Receipts and Expenditures of the said County from the 19th day of January, A. D. 1872, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1873, inclusive, and find them to be correct; as is also the foregoing statement of the liabilities and Assets of said County.

Witness our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1875.

JOHN WAGNER,
WM. A. B. LITTLE,
PETER DOUGHERTY, } Auditors.

JAMES NULL, Clerk.

N. B. The above does not show at the time of publication the actual indebtedness of the county, as there are other bills for which the county is liable, but which did not come in until this report was closed, viz: Western Penitentiary, Deficiency in State Tax, Sheriff for boarding prisoners, Interest accrued on Bonds, Balance due on Bridges, Balance due Commissioners, Commissioners' Clerk and Counsel—amounting in the aggregate to $2,945.69.

STATEMENT NO 1—Giving cost of the New Prison, with price of Square of Town Lots, cost of new Stable, Sidewalk, &c., included, itemized as follows:

Am't paid Mrs. McDonald for Lots		$2,500 00
" " for blank bonds,	175 00	
" " Edw. Haviland, arch't,	3,650 00	
" " for advertising,	54 00	
" of interest paid or accrued on County Bonds up to April 12, 1872, when county took possession of Jail,	5,492 00	
" of disc't on sale of Co. Bonds,	6,679 30	
" paid for materials and building Stable,	406 53	
" paid tinner and blacksmith for fixing flues and other work on new Jail,	77 34	
" paid for materials and laying Sidewalk,	92 68	
" paid for filling up, leveling and draining Lots,	96 78	
" paid for Locust Posts,	11 70	
" paid Costs on suit with Wm. Callan,	22 50	
" of contract price with Wm. Callan for building,	73,000 00	
		$92,257 23
From which deduct am't of award against Wm. Callan,	1,127 45	
Balance,		$91,129 78
To which add amount to be paid to Messrs. Brawley for Terrace Wall in front of new Jail,	1,175 00	
Net cost,		$92,304 78
Whole am't of Co. Bonds issued,	$73,700 00	
Amount of Co. Bonds redeemed,	3,100 00	
Bonds still outstanding,	$70,600 00	
From cost of Jail deduct amount of County indebtedness paid,	$51,448 65	
Making the indebtedness on Jail, after all other claims against the County (Poor House debt excepted) have been paid,	$40,856 13	

STATEMENT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, showing Liabilities and Assets of Cambria County on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1873, as follows:

LIABILITIES.

County Bonds outstanding,	$70,600 00
Interest accrued on County Bonds on January 18th, 1873,	637 00
Due Freidhoff Brothers on Bridge	375 00
Due Sh'ff for board'g prisoners, etc	253 69
Am't due Commissioners, Clerk and Counsel, Jan'y 18th, 1873,	333 33
Am't due for wood, bark and coal,	108 25
" " Western Penitentiary,	587 76
" " the Commonwealth (deficiency in State Tax),	530 19
Am't due to Supervisors of Roads and School Districts,	3,753 11
Am't outstanding County Orders,	3,115 36
Estimated amount of sundries for which no bills have been pres'ted	100 00
Total liabilities,	$80,393 69

ASSETS.

Am't due County from Collectors after deduction of commissions,	$26,663 49	
Amount due County on Judgments,	5,525 66	
Bal. in Treasur's hands,	7,348 41	39,537 56
Leaving the net liabilities,		$40,856 13

By levying two mills more for County and two mills additional for Poor purposes than was levied for year 1872, an amount can be raised sufficient to pay nearly the entire indebtedness of the county. Believing this to be good policy, the Commissioners have levied the two mills additional for County and Poor each, and hope this course will give general satisfaction to the tax-payers.

Several items in this statement, of which the Auditors were not aware when they closed their report, will account for any discrepancy that may exist between the Auditors' and Commissioners' statements.

FRANCIS O'FRIEL,
WM. D. McLELLAND, } Comm'rs.
ANTHONY ANNA,
Ebensburg, Jan. 24, 1873.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the District Court of Cambria county from the 9th day of January, 1872, to the 20th day of January, 1873:

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff. ..... Dr.

To amount on hands at last settlement,		$ 862 82
To am't overpaid on crim. pros.	127 76	
" " rec'd from Co. Treas'r.	1000 00	$1,990 58
	Cr.	
By am't paid crim'l prosec'ns		$ 258 68
" " " constables		118 50
" " " court house rent		400 00
" " " co'rt crier & tipst'e		44 00
" " " board'g prisoners		32 45
" " " bridge views		38 00
" " " conv'y'g prison's		70 10
" " " jury commissioners and clerk		84 40
" " " jurors (grand)		150 00
" " " " (traverse)		582 61
" " " prothonotary		91 43
" " " commission		45 49
" balance in sheriff's hands		125 34 $1,990 58
Liabilities		$198 59

We, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria county, report that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of W. B. Bonacker, Esq., Sheriff, in account with the District Court of Cambria county, and find the above to be a correct statement of the same. Given under our hands this 20th day of January, 1873.

JOHN WAGNER,
W. A. B. LITTLE,
PETER DOUGHERTY, } Auditors.

JAMES NULL, Clerk.

Stray Heifer.

STRAYED into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Summerhill township, Cambria county, about the first of October last, a small speckled HEIFER, about one year old. No marks visible. The owner is notified that unless the usual requirements are complied with, the heifer will be disposed of as the law directs.

Feb. 7, 1873-3t. JEREMIAH GLEASON.

E. GLASS, Esq., Treasurer, in acc't with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county, Pa.

DR.

1872.			
Feb. 25.	To amount rec'd from Cambria County vs. Oatman	$ 34 02	
	To Order	1,000 00	
Marc. 4.	" Am't rec'd from B. Hay	4 50	
	" Order	1,000 00	
	" Order	1,000 00	
	" Order	1,000 00	
May 6.	" Am't received from Mrs. Cassiday's Estate	38 50	
" 9.	" Am't rec'd from Lloyd & Co. on note	974 00	
"	" Order	1,000 00	
June 3.	" Order	1,000 00	
Aug. 5.	" Order	1,000 00	
" 5.	" Note discounted—Collins, Johnston & Co.'s Bank	3,894 44	
Nov. 5.	" Cash P. R. Berg, balance note at Lloyd & Co.'s	73 00	
	" Order	1,000 00	
Sept. 5.	" Order	1,000 00	
Oct. 5.	" Order	1,000 00	
" 5.	" Cash from I. Lilly, Stew'd.	104 22	
Jan. 13, '73.	" " " "	60 00	
" "	" " " "	54 00	
" "	" Warrants for Orders	3,000 00	
	" Amount rec'd from Lloyd & Co., discounted note	902 00	
	Balance due Treasurer	262 49	
		$30,209 97	

CR.

1866.		
Dr. Wm. Lemmon, physician		$ 97 50
1867.		
Chas. McCoy, borrowed money	200 00	
Jas. J. Kaylor, 12 head cattle	540 00	
1870.		
John Cain, farmer	83 00	
James Cain, soap	15 25	
H. A. Shoemaker, merchandise	157 39	
Charles Cain, farmer	35 00	
D. D. Pryce, potatoes	50 00	
H. A. Shoemaker & Co., mdse.	144 63	
John Geis, judgment vs. P. H.	51 97	
1871.		
T. W. Shoemaker, produce	87 00	
M. L. Oatman, merchandise	14 80	
Leopold & Brother, clothing	293 25	
John Buck, O. D. P.	44 34	
Smedley Brothers, hats	82 00	
Snyder, Harris & Co., clothing	303 25	
Jane Jones, O. D. P.	4 00	
Fanny Wilson, O. D. P.	4 00	
Lemmon & Murray, drugs	48 50	
P. H. Berg, O. D. P.	11 36	
T. M. Masters, fruit trees	77 25	
Fanny Wilson, O. D. P.	6 75	
Jane Jones, O. D. P.	5 70	
Michael Noon, beef	11 00	
Mrs. James Cain, soap	6 00	
George Gurley, constable	70 00	
B. McDermitt, salary	20 68	
John Kintz, O. D. P.	2 00	
John Webb, O. D. P.	15 00	
H. J. Crouse, carpenter	40 80	
Jones & King, lightning rods	5 00	
Fanny Wilson, O. D. P.	24 00	
D. Jones, grain	55 50	
C. Snyder, O. D. P.	85 00	
Charles Cain, farmer	17 50	
J. M. Stewart, grain	1 75	
P. H. Berg, O. D. P.	6 00	
J. T. Harris, constable	83 75	
S. M. Douglass, O. D. P.	50 70	
Joseph Gutwalt, beef	15 60	
A. Anstead, O. D. P.	14 20	
Jacob Wild, O. D. P.	8 00	
I. Rathdge, justice fees	3 00	
J. C. Rifle, constable	8 15	
Jos. Tomlinson, constable	10 00	
Widow McDonald, O. D. P.	4 00	
Sam'l Stiles, O. D. P.	50 75	
E. J. Humphreys, coal	50 70	
E. Roberts & Son, mdse	10 00	
I. Evans, work	11 13	
J. J. Murphy O. D. P.	19 50	
Jno. Kintz, O. D. P.	7 50	
Jno. Raab, O. D. P.	23 22	
Griffith & Pryce, beef	50 00	
C. Campbell, O. D. P.	5 00	
Jacob Horner, graves	11 87	
Bracken & Eagan, O. D. P.	53 40	
Griffith & Pryce, beef	19 80	
Griffith & Jones, lumber	67 85	
A. A. Barker & Son, lumber	11 00	
C. Snyder, O. D. P.	10 00	
Sam'l Stiles, "	8 50	
P. H. Berg, "	18 73	
John Crouse, groceries	42 50	
Geo. Lampher & Co., tobacco	1 50	
Mrs. Evans, toll	140 00	
C. Houser, flour	41 09	
Joseph Gutwalt, beef	52 40	
Griffith & Pryce "	8 50	
J. Raab, O. D. P.	32 50	
Wm. McPherson, O. D. P.	32 00	
W. D. Jones, pples and butter	13 50	
John Buck, O. D. P.	4 00	
J. C. Rifle, "	15 50	
P. H. Berg, "	15 00	
Jno. Kintz, "	58 80	
D. M. Chute, repairs	39 25	
J. W. Newman, carpenter	7 20	
B. McDermitt, freight	4 00	
Fanny Wilson, O. D. P.	80 00	
Jas. Cain, Sr., corn	40 00	
P. H. Berg, bull	10 00	
A. Weible, beef	39 95	
Griffith & Pryce, beef	20 14	
D. W. Jones, coffins	10 00	
P. Horner, constable	13 00	
P. H. Berg, O. D. P.	17 50	
Jos. Gutwalt, beef	102 00	
V. S. Barker, cooperage	4 50	
Allegheny City P. H., O. D. P.	4 50	
Fanny Wilson, O. D. P.	4 00	
Jane Jones, "	4 00	
John Ryan, "	17 00	
Jacob Wild, "	50 37	
Bott & Kreiger "	15 87	
1872.		
Fanny Wilson, o. d. p.	4 00	
Myers & Lloyd, mdse.	109 59	
James Farren, o. d. p.	13 35	
Morgan Humphreys, repairs	4 25	
P. H. Berg, o. d. p.	13 76	
Lemmon & Murray, drugs	21 08	
Jones & Evans, blacksmithing	17 05	
Geo Huntley, hardware	32 48	
P. H George, justice fees	1 00	
Wm Flattery, justice fees	10 50	
J. M Bowman, State L. Asylum	25 00	
E. J Humphreys, coal	68 55	
Jno. Raab, o. d. p.	4 75	
Jno. Eager, "	37 00	
Jno J Trefts, justice fees	8 50	
Jno Bloch, coffins,	10 00	
Jno Bloch, constable	7 25	
Nancy Noland, o. d. p.	6 00	
Wm McPherson, goods to o d p.	55 50	
Jno Bloch, services to o. d. p.	23 00	
" "	21 00	
D Beam, o. d. p.	28 00	
E R Dunegan, goods to o d p.	58 30	
Jacob Horner, digging graves	3 00	
Jno Dibert, goods to o d p.	28 05	
David Strass, o d p.	6 75	
Celia Todd servant	19 50	
Rose McDermott, servant	21 50	
D C Kreery, o d p.	4 50	
R Sagerson, "	35 74	
Jno Cain, farmer	21 00	
Jno Cain, "	10 00	
Geo C K Zahm & Son, mdse	119 05	
A Strittmatter, pork	38 50	
Zahm & Son, goods to o d p.	10 01	
James Murray, pork	18 41	
E Roberts & Son, mdse.	32 45	
Thos Platt, farmer	6 00	
V Bishop, constable	5 00	
S M Douglass, o d p.	4 00	
M L Oatman, groceries	15 05	
F Kittle, butchering	2 00	
M M O'Neil, saddlery	4 85	
L & S W Davis, constable	2 00	
M A Kerrigan, o d p.	22 30	
R J Lloyd, insurance	17 50	
Barbara Hickman, o d p.	6 00	
Geo Hickman, constable	8 56	
Jno Stemmer, o d p.	8 60	
John W James, constable	9 00	
Jno Kintz, o d p.	10 25	
Wm McPherson, goods to o d p.	27 40	
A Burgraff, "	27 94	
Jas Stiblock, o d p.	13 00	
Jno Bloch, services to o d p.	12 00	
" "	11 70	
" " expenses to Phila.	25 00	
" " coffins to o d p.	20 00	
" " furniture	26 00	
P H Berg, expenses to Phila.	25 00	
" " services to o d p.	9 50	
Jno Stiffler, coal	4 00	
B Wertner "	6 10	
A A Barker & Son, lumber	14 38	
Jno W Newman, carpenter	15 00	
L Rodgers, beef	13 45	
R Jones, meat stand	5 00	
P F Custer justice fees	17 00	
J A Reed, State L Asylum	39 00	
S J Mills, flour	49 00	
J D Thomas, shoemaker	16 25	
Zahm & Son, goods to o d p.	69 77	
Jas Farren, expenses to Phila.	25 00	
" " o d p.	7 38	
" " services to o d p.	5 00	
Griffith & Pryce, butchering	15 00	
Jno. Cain, farmer	17 50	
Fanny Wilson, o d p.	4 00	
Akers & Bauman, pork	90 25	
Sarah Gardner, o d p.	13 00	
Jno. Ryan, goods o p d	21 00	
Bott & Kreiger, "	11 29	
Jno Raab, "	4 75	
E Bearinger, "	6 00	
Geo Shaffer, constable	7 25	
" " o d p	4 50	
Jno Bloch, services as Director o d p.	15 00	
Jno Bloch, services and expenses to out-door paupers	11 48	
J W Coughenour, constable	14 19	
Jno Bloch, coffins o d p.	25 00	
D Strass, o d p.	7 50	
Wm McPherson, goods to o d p.	46 00	
Knorr & Vogle, shoemaking	3 75	
Wm Richards, o d p.	4 50	
P H Berg, wood	56 00	
P H Berg, services as director to out-door paupers	9 25	
Jas Farren services as director to out-door paupers	5 00	
Zahm & Son, goods to o d p.	14 00	
" " flour & mdse.	139 68	
E R Dunegan, goods to o d p.	23 66	
R McMullin Agent, grain	5 25	
Henry Byrne, wood as director	9 30	
Wm Dodson, provisions	17 44	
D Williams, carpenter	31 65	
I Lilly, freight and postage	17 37	
" provisions	50 00	
" salary	10 00	
M McLaughlin, servant	25 00	
Jos Brown, farmer	4 00	
F Wilson, o d p.	4 00	
Lemmon & Bradley, coal	55 65	
Chas Heisel, o d p.	2 25	$6,501 04

Amount brought up		$6,501 04
Wm McPherson, goods to o d p.	36 00	
A Yeagley, med'l services, "	95 00	
J M Bowman, State L. Asylum,	25 00	
J. Frank, o d p.	5 00	
Jno Hannan, goods to o d p.	46 65	
P Malsie, o d p.	7 40	
Jno Ryan, goods to o d p.	15 18	
Oscar Graff, goods to o d p.	12 52	
Jno Bloch, services and expenses to out-door paupers	17 38	
Jno Bloch, services and expenses to out-door paupers	13 50	
P H Berg, services and expenses to out-door paupers	11 20	
P H Berg, services and expenses to out-door paupers	13 35	
J R Cooper, justice fees	1 00	
Jno Bloch, services and expenses to out-door paupers	40 31	
Luke Rodgers, grain	36 00	
" "	36 00	
Wood, Marsh & Co, mdse	219 24	
Mrs Dr Brady, produce	3 00	
J A Reed, M D Dixmont Asylum	35 50	
L Rodgers, butchering	6 00	
Mrs James Cain, soap	12 50	
J Dishong, o d p.	25 00	
M McLaughlin, servant	12 00	
E McManamy, "	15 00	
Zahm & Son, goods to o d p.	6 00	
" " flour, &c.	149 02	
H Foster, o d p.	3 00	
H J Waters, justice fees	3 00	
Myers & Lloyd, mdse.	39 99	
Zahm & Son, "	145 57	
" " groceries and flour	158 39	
I Lilly, articles for use of P. H.	28 49	
King & Jones, lightning rods	217 00	
A L Rees, o d p.	10 00	
Wm McPherson, goods to o d p.	42 28	
J Wild, "	5 10	
J Beam, "	22 85	
F W Kress, "	6 56	
Bott & Kreiger, "	10 36	
H F Freidhoff, "	2 16	
John Bloch, services to "	9 65	
P H Berg, "	19 50	
H J Crouse, "	7 00	
Robert Evans, coffin	12 00	
Mrs. Edleblute, o d p.	20 00	
A P Fields, M D, "	14 00	
John Raab, "	7 40	
John Stemmer, "	19 55	
James Farren, services to o d p.	3 00	
E R Dunegan, goods to "	19 50	
D Evans, constable,	85	
I Lilly, garden seeds,	2 50	
" " for Poor House,	62 09	
G C K Zahm, goods to o d p.	16 50	
" " flour,	332 18	
John Streum, o d p.	6 25	
J D Drummond, o d p.	35 00	
Fanny Wilson, o d p.	4 00	
E Bradley, servant	10 00	
B McCullough, servant	5 00	
L & S W Davis, livery	13 50	
V Lutringer, tin-ware	11 00	
C Dever, blacksmithing	7 71	
A P Fields, M. D. o d p.	20 00	
Jno Farren, stock	20 00	
T Scanlan, butter	7 12	
H Griffin, cabbage	11 20	
C Dever, justice fees	3 00	
H Foster, plants	4 30	
B McCullough, servant	20 00	
M